Vol. I. No. 270 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 6 0}

The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

Last Night of the Engagement Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILBERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:— Mdlle. Piccolomini, Madame Borchardt, Madame Gramaglia and Madame Rudersdorff. Signor Belart, Signor Mercuriali, and Signor Altavilla, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Castelli, Signor Allara and Mr. Patey. (Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.) Prompter, Signor Fontana. Regisseur, Signor Grua. Conductor, Signor Arditi. Leader, Mr. Levey.

On To-morrow (Saturday) Evening, March 17th, Benefit of Mdlle. Piccolomini, The Opera of MARTA.

Lady Henrietta, - - Mdlle. Piccolomini.
Nancy, - - Madame Rudersdorff
(Who has kindly undertaken the part in consequence of Madame Boschardt's accident.)
Lionello, - - Signor Belart.
Plunket, - - Signor Aldighieri.
Tristano, - - Signor Castelli.
Podesta, - - Signor Mercuriali.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 5s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO. Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILBERT BEALE, has the honour to announce A GRAND EVENING CONCERT, On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 16th. Supported by the following Artistes:— Mdlle PICCOLOMINI, Madame RUDERSDORFF, Madame BORCHARDT, Madame GRAMAGLIA, Signor BELART, Signor ALTAVILLA, Mr. PATEY, Signor CASTELLI, Signor MERCURIALI, Signor ALLARA, and Signor ALDIGHIERI. Conductor—Signor ARDITI.

PROGRAMME—PART I.
Duetto—Un Segreto, (Cenerentola) Signor Aldighieri and Mr. Patey. - Rossini
Romance—L'Extase je veus l'aimes toujours, (Herculanum) Signor Altavilla. - David
Duetto—Sull aria (Nozze di Figaro) Mdlle. Piccolomini and Madame Rudersdorff. - Mozart
Cavatina—Ecco ridente in cielo, (Barbiere di Siviglia) Signor Belart. - Rossini
Air—Non je ne veus pas chanter, Madame Rudersdorff - Nicolo
Cavatina—Largo al Factotum (Barbiere) Signor Aldighieri. - Rossini
Terzetto—Zitti Zitti, (Barbiere) Madame Rudersdorff, Signor Belart, Signor Aldighieri. - Rossini
PROGRAMME—PART II.
Duetto—Se inclinassi prender moglie, (Italiani in Algeri) Signor Belart and Signor Aldighieri. - Rossini
Valtz—(by desire) Il Baccio Mdlle Piccolomini. - Arditi
Romanza—Infelice e tu credevi, Mr. Patey. - Verdi
The Skylark, Madame Rudersdorff. - A Foster
Ballad—Now thou art mine, Signor Belart (First time) - Arditi
Romance—Whither, Mdlle Piccolomini. - Mrs Mullen
Brindisi—Libiamo, (Traviati) Mdlle. Piccolomini, Signor Belart, Signor Aldighieri, and Mr. Patey. - Verdi

Doors open at half-past Seven o'clock, to commence at Eight o'clock. Reserved Seats, 5s.; Gallery, 3s.; Promenade, 1s. 6d. Entrance to Reserved Seats, under the Clock; to the Gallery and Promenade, Cavendish-row.

Tickets to be had at Bussell's, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; Scates', College-green, and Gunn, Westland-row.

On This (Friday) Evening the Theatre will be closed.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. To-morrow (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 17th, 1860, St. Patrick's Night, a New Acoustic Ceiling and Proscenium, which Mr. Webb has had completed, will be offered for public approval. The above is Invented and Designed by Mr. Weir, and Constructed by Messrs. Job son and Lee.

Last Three Nights of Mr. T. C. KING.

The performances will commence with (Second Time these Seven Years) Shakspere's Play of A WINTER'S TALE.
Leontes, - Mr. T. C. King.
Florizel, - Mr. H. Irving.
Clown, - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Perdita, - Miss B. King.
To be followed by the [illegible] DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
John Plump, - Mr. W. Ellerton
New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merrion and the Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
Jacob Earwig, - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Miss Cecilia Moonshine, - Miss M. Davis.

*** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance under the Clock.) No Performance To-Night. On To-morrow Evening KRATKY BASCHIK, THE GREAT SLAVONIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN, Will give his Grand Magical Entertainment, or Two Hours "of Illusions, without apparatus or foreign aid; his Grand Concerts on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Muno Harmonica." Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be presented each Evening.
An entire change of Programme each Performance.
☞ Grand Fashionable Morning Performances on To-morrow, SATURDAY and TUESDAY, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.
Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO. CONTINUED SUCCESS. (Entrance Cavendish-row.) Hamilton's Colossal Continental Diorama of ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE, Introducing scenes and events of the late war in Italy, pronounced by the Dublin Press and delighted Visitors to be the most authentic and magnificent Pictorial Exhibition ever in this City. GRAND ILLUMINATED DAY EXHIBITION on SATURDAY, At TWO o'clock, when, by the kind permission of COLONEL MYLIUS, the Boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend, with their Brass Band, Drums, and Fifes. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,) Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—3 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

REPRESENTATION OF KINGSTOWN. WE, the Undersigned Ratepayers of the Township of Kingstown, request the Town Commissioners to call a Public Meeting, to take into consideration the claims of Kingstown to be constituted a Borough, returning a Member to the Imperial Parliament, under the contemplated Reform Bill.
To the Chairman Town Commissioners of Kingstown. 9th March, 1860.
[Here follow the Signatures.]
Pursuant to the above Requisition, which was numerously signed, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held on SATURDAY, the 17th of March inst., at the hour of One o'clock, at the Assembly Rooms, Sussex-place.
ROBERT CHAMBERS, Chairman.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING. Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick. ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, in prizes of £300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.
TRUSTEES: Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick, Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.
TREASURER: The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY: Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.
The Trustees have Lodged £1,000 in Bank to the Credit of the Fund and for the Prizes.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860. Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant.
The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.
Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
*** In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, } Trustees. DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, Feb. 28, 1860.

GLOUCESTER-STREET SCHOOLS.—A Sale of Work will be held in the School-house, Lower Gloucester-street, (the Lord permitting), on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st of March, from Eleven till Five o'clock, for the support of this long-established Scriptural Institution, consisting of a preparatory Male, Female, and Infant School, entirely depending on voluntary contributions, and the annual sale of the children's work. A great variety of useful articles of Clothing, and Clothing for the poor will be sold at moderate prices. Admission Free.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. ERECTION OF BEACON ON WHEATEN ROCK, SLIGO BAY.
Ballast Office, Dublin, 23rd February, 1860.
The Port of Dublin Corporation Give Notice that they are willing to receive proposals from competent Contractors, for the Erection of a Wrought-Iron Pillar Beacon, on the Wheat or Wheaten Rock, off Raghly Point, in Sligo Bay.
Printed Forms of Tender may be had on application (between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock each day), at this Office, or at the South Lighthouse, Oyster Island, opposite to Rosses Point, Sligo Harbour.
Sealed and post-paid proposals, addressed to the Secretary, will be received on or before the 20th day of April next, 1860 (until Twelve o'clock noon). Proposals to be sent through post; none others will be received.
The Corporation will not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.
(By Order) WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND. Board-room, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, 14th March, 1860. At a very large Special Meeting of the Church Education Society, held this day, at which almost every Diocese in Ireland was most fully represented, the following Resolutions were passed:—
1st—That the Annual Public Meeting of the Society be held as usual in the Rotundo, on Thursday, the 12th April.
2nd—That as the principles of the Church Education Society remain the same, and the rules of the National System are unchanged in any essential respect, and as those rules impose a restriction on the use of the Scriptures in the Schools, and require a pledge at variance with the obligations which lie upon us, as Christians, as Protestant Christians, as Churchmen, and as Ministers, we are of opinion that to accept, under any circumstances, the rules of the National System as they stand, is not in accordance with the principles on which the cause of the Church Education Society has been advocated for nearly thirty years.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Chairman—Mr. George M'Guigan.
Subject—The Religion of St. Patrick.
St. Patrick's Armour, or Breastplate, at Tara.
"At Tara, to-day, the strength of God pilot me—the power of God preserve me—may the wisdom of God instruct me—the eye of God watch over me—the ear of God hear me—the word of God give me sweet talk—the hand of God defend me—the way of God guide me—Christ be with me—Christ before me—Christ after me—Christ in me—Christ under me—Christ over me—Christ on my right hand—Christ on my left hand—Christ on this side—Christ on that side—Christ at my back—Christ in the heart of every person to whom I speak—Christ in the mouth of every person who speaks to me—Christ in the eye of every person who looks upon me—Christ in the ear of every person who hears me at Tara to-day."
Was not the faith of St. Patrick respecting the future condition of the just the same as that of Protestants?
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. DR. JACOB will commence his Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on Tuesday, the 20th of March, and will continue them daily until the end of the Session.

ON VIEW THIS DAY! THE LARGE EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE. Photographed by command at Dublin Castle, on the 17th ult., By Messrs. SIMONTON AND MILLARD. Also, the other Portraits of his Excellency, and the gentlemen of the household, taken at their Institution, are now highly finished in oils, and can be viewed this day, at the Extensive Gallery of Messrs. SIMONTON AND MILLARD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, By special appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Officers of the Garrison. DUBLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION, 39, Lower Sackville-street, (Adjoining the Prince of Wales Hotel.)

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS. The Members of the above Trade are particularly requested to Meet at 67, WILLIAM-STREET, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), 16th instant, at Twelve o'clock. As legislation vitally affecting their interest is imminent, it will be necessary to adopt the most active measures to render same advantageous to the trade and the public. MICHAEL CAREY.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. ATHLONE RACES, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 27th and 28th March, 1860. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS, at a SINGLE FARE, for the Double Journey, will be issued from all Stations to Athlone as follows:—
From Stations between Dublin and Killucan (both inclusive), by the Train leaving Dublin at Seven o'clock Morning, available for Return by the Train leaving Athlone at five minutes past Six o'clock Evening on the day of issue.
From Stations between Mullingar and Moate (both inclusive), by Special Train leaving Mullingar at a quarter to Eleven o'clock Morning, available for Return by Special Train leaving Athlone at Seven o'clock Evening on the date of issue.
From Stations on the Longford and Cavan Branches, by first up-Trains from Longford and Cavan respectively, available for Return by the 3 p.m. or 6·5 p.m. up-Trains from Athlone on any day up to and including [illegible] March.
Broadstone, Dublin, 12th March, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

ATHLONE STEEPLECHASES. STEWARDS: John Ennis, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Goodenough, John Longworth, Esq.; John Malone, Esq.; Thomas M. Naghten, Esq.; William Potts, Esq.; John Nugent, Esq.; Robert Moopey, Esq.; Christopher Usher, Esq.; Captain Wilkinson, R.H.A.; and Patrick Grehan, Esq. Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq., 37, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary—J. W. Fair, Esq.
CLOSING STAKES.
The Glynwood Cup, entries March 19. Garrycastle Handicap, entries March 10; weights published March 15, at Dycer's; acceptance March 19—Mr. Hunter. Selling Race, entries March 10—Mr. Hunter. Railway Plate, entries March 27, at the Stand-house, at Five o'clock—Mr. Hunter. Athlone Handicap Stakes, entries March 10; weights published March 15, at Dycer's; acceptances March 19—Mr. Hunter. Consolation Stakes, entries on the course—Mr. Hunter.
No entry will be received unless the entrance and bookage are paid at the same time. Bookage fee, 5s.
MARCH 27.
The Glynwood Hunt Challenge Cup, value 100 sovs, presented by John Longworth, Esq., added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p p and 50 sovs added, 1 sov entrance. About three miles over the Garrycastle Steeplechase Course. For all horses that have been hunted with Mr. Longworth's Hounds, four times during the season, previous to the day of entry. Weight for age and conditions as per bills. Gentlemen riders. Horses to take their age from 1st May; to close and name with R. J. Hunter, as above.
Garrycastle Handicap, 5 sovs; 3 ft in case of acceptance, £100 added by Mr. Longworth. About three miles over the Garrycastle Course. Each person to pay 2 sovs. at time of naming, to go to the Fund. Winner to pay 8 sovs towards expenses. Horses to be named and entered with R. J. Hunter, as above. Second horse to save his stake.
A Selling Race of 3 sovs each; 25 sovs added; 1 sov entrance. About one and a half mile heats. Weight for age and allowances as per bills. Winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses. Beaten horses may enter at the post.
MARCH 28.
Midland Great Western Railway Plate, £20—£20 added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each; 1 sov entrance. About three miles. Weight for age as per bills. Winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses; second horse to save his stake.
Athlone Handicap of 5 sovs each, h ft; 50 sovs added by the Merchants and Traders of Athlone; 1 sov entrance. About one and a half mile heats. Winner to pay 5 sovs towards the expenses. The winner of any race after the weights are declared, value £40, to carry 5lb extra; of £75, 9lb; of £100, 12lb. Horses to be named and entered with R. J. Hunter, as above. Second horse to save his stake.
Consolation Stakes of 2 sovs each; 1 sov entrance; £30 added; for all the beaten horses of the meeting, carrying 10st 7lb. Second horse to receive £5. About mile and a half heats.
For Rules see printed bills.

Sermons.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. ON SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1860, at TWELVE o'clock, a SERMON will (D.V.) be Preached in advocacy of the principles of the Evangelical Alliance, in the CHURCH of the UNITED BRETHREN, Bishop-street, by the Rev. W. B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D. A Collection will be made at the close of the Sermon in aid of the Funds of the Alliance.

IRISH SOCIETY. There will be, if the Lord permit, a SERMON in aid of the Funds of the above Society, Preached in CARYSFORT CHURCH, BLACKROCK, On SUNDAY Morning, the 18th MARCH, 1860, (Service at half-past Eleven o'clock), by the REV. SIMON C. FOOT, Rector of Knocktopher, Diocese of Ossory. A Collection will be made on behalf of the Society.
N.B.—Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. F. H. Thomas, A.M., the incumbent, or at the Office of the Society, 17, Upper Sackville-street.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY. A SERMON Will be Preached (if the Lord permit) on behalf of this Society, in ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Great Brunswick-street, on SUNDAY, 18th March, at noon, by the Rev. G. W. DALTON, A.M., Assistant Minister Episcopal Chapel, Upper Baggot-street. Contributions from those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received at 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, as the Work of Evangelisation on the Continent is, at this moment, in great need of assistance.

Education.

MONSIEUR DU GUE, HEAD FRENCH MASTER at the Rev. Dr. Stackpoole's, Kingstown, has opened DAILY, MORNING, AND EVENING CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen, 99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH, DUBLIN. Monsieur Du Gue teaches in private families on the Kingstown line.

LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.—Visitor—The Lord Bishop of WORCESTER. Head Master—Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, Editor of "Terence," in the "Bibliotheca Classica." Assistant Masters—A. M. Curteis, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; W. Besant, Esq., B.A., Scholar, Christ's College, Cambridge, who has special charge of the modern department, with a competent staff of tutors and masters. Board, £50; tuition fees, £16 16s. The next quarter commences the 9th April. For prospectuses apply to the Rev. the Head Master, or to the Secretary.
(By order of the Trustees) A. S. FIELD, Sec.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. R.D.C." Office of the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

Insurances.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND confer facilities and privileges on the Policy-holders which, it is believed, CANNOT be obtained from any other Assurance Office.
FREEDOM FROM RESTRICTIONS.—The Policies now being issued are unusually free from Restrictions (as commonly imposed by other Companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to Non-payment of Premiums,—Indisputability,—Limits of Residence and Occupation,—Military and Naval Service, &c.; and afford, in most cases, almost complete protection against forfeiture.
SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—The Association, now of Twenty-one years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life Offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanence not contained in smaller institutions.
RISKS OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Policy-holders are wholly exempt from the Liabilities of Partnership, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed.
PROFIT SCHEME.—A Share of Profits is allocated yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for his Policy.
HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only one-half the Premiums for the first six years, with Interest on the other half.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Assured are permitted, without extra payment, to serve in Volunteer Corps within Great Britain and Ireland during Peace or War.
☞ THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in Assuring before the approaching Close of the Books for the 21ST ANNUAL BALANCE; One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured. APPLICATIONS will be received until 5TH APRIL.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
AGENT: DUBLIN: Mr. MATHEW MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S WALK.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established A.D. 1837, For General Assurance on Lives, 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.
DIRECTORS: Lieut.-General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., M.P., Chairman. James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq., Deputy Chairman. General Edward Wynyard, C.B. Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards. Wm. Chard, Esq., Navy Agent. Major William Lancey, Royal Engineers. General Taylor, C.B. Wilbraham Taylor, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel F.S. Sotheby, C.B. General Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B. Rear-Admiral Michael Quin. Vice-Admiral Sir Geo. R. Lambert, K.C.B.
ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station of life, and are extended to tropical climates on favourable terms.
13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W. WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. 6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haillbury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln' Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN. P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY. EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested [illegible] Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin; JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First. CHIEF OFFICE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON; BRANCH, 29, PALL MALL.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.
Life Assurances are granted with or without participation in profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.
The Reversionary Bonus has averaged 1 4-5 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or 45 per cent. upon the Premiums paid. It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies, has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to this.
Divisions of Profit will take place EVERY FIVE YEARS.
The expenses of management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each Policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.
This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in profits, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership; a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock; the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an office whose resources have been tested by the experience of NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF.
An assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.
SPECIAL NOTICE. IN CASE OF DEATH occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made, the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.
THOMAS TROUTON, Agent, 8, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 22 VIC., CAP. XXV. For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust. CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON; DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000, With Powers of Increase to Half a Million. The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum. The Assets exceed £220,000. The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
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Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
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Excellent Dinner Sherry .. 24s per dozen.
Very Superior Pale or Golden .. 26s to 28s "
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MEDICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, CORK.—The annual meeting and dinner of this association will come off on the 20th. The Presidents of the College of Surgeons and Physicians, and of the several provincial associations, have been invited to attend, so that a strong muster of the profession may be expected on the occasion.—*Cork Herald.*

HAWKING.—A large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Tuesday in the Phœnix Park, for the purpose of engaging in this time-honoured sport. There were six or seven hawks and a number of pigeons, brown and white. In most cases the game was pounced on after a short flight, but one pigeon, a brown one, escaped altogether. In many instances the weaker birds made at once for the crowd; and one lighting on the flank of a lady's horse caused it to plunge violently, and throw her on the turf. We are happy to state, however, that she appeared to have received no serious injury.

MILITIA.—The actual strength of the regiments of Militia in the United Kingdom at present embodied is in England 13,580; Scotland, 2,684; Ireland, 7,471, giving a total of 23,735 effective men. This force is divided as follows:—14 English regiments of Infantry and six of Artillery; two Scotch regiments of Infantry and three of Artillery; eight Irish regiments of Infantry and four of Artillery. The English force has 787 sergeants, 265 drummers, and 12,528 rank and file; the Scotch 170 sergeants, 61 drummers, and 2,453 rank and file; and the Irish 458 sergeants, 150 drummers, and 6,868 rank and file. These numbers represent the effective force at present; but the following are wanting to bring the Militia up to its establishment:—5,094 men, including sergeants and drummers, for England; 823 men for Scotland; 2,914 men for Ireland, giving a total for the United Kingdom of 8,831. The force, if kept up to the established number, would be 82,523. Another return shows the numbers present at the last annual training of each disembodied regiment, and the number of absentees from each regiment on that occasion. The numbers present were 44,340, and absent 30,557.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF CAMELLIAS.—One of the largest exhibitions in England of these beautiful flowers has just been opened at Messrs. Milne and Co.'s nursery, Wandsworth-road, and has already been visited by a very large number of the nobility. The plants, between five and six thousand in number, are nearly all in full bloom, and present a most wonderful appearance, some of the flowers measuring more than five inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful colours. Many of the largest plants are nearly ten feet high, and have from sixty to one hundred flowers.

Advices from Kiachta, *via* St. Petersburg, state that the Chinese want no more silver, but merchandise, in exchange for their goods. It would thus seem that the market of Eastern Asia is now glutted with the precious metals, and that there is no longer any reason to fear an excessive demand for European silver.

M. James Fazy, the head of the Liberal party at Geneva, has arrived in Paris, on business, it is supposed, connected with the question of Savoy. It is said that M. Fazy has had a long interview with the Emperor on the subject of the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny.

THE COAL TRADE OF THE TYNE.—According to the annual abstract of the Tyne Coal Commissioners' accounts published on Wednesday last, the enormous quantity of 4,407,225 tons of coals were exported from the Tyne in 1858, in the year 1858 there were 4,018,990 tons exported, the increase during 1859 over 1858 being 388,235 tons.

In the list of exports from San Francisco, for the year 1859, there is the item of 390 bags of aballones. These aballones are the sea shells of commerce, from which a large portion of the pearl and pearl-shell ornaments are manufactured. Thousands of these shells are found on the shores of Upper and Lower California. When their rough and unsightly coats are removed, a substance is found which equals the finest pearl.

THE DIGNITY OF DIPLOMACY.—Some time since a Mr. Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, shipped to the care of the American Minister in London, Mr. Dallas, ten boxes of sparkling Catawba, and requested him to be so very good as to accept one box for his own use, and turn over the other nine to his wine merchant, with instructions to sell them for what price he thought best and account for the nett proceeds. Mr. Dallas, however, returned the subjoined reply:—"Dear Sir,—Yours is received, informing," &c. "I cannot approve your procedure. I cannot reconcile the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this Court with those of a commission merchant. I shall not receive the wine, &c. —Yours, &c.—GEORGE M. DALLAS."

NEW TREATY OF COMMERCE.
THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF
FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GOODS
STILL CONTINUES,
AT
JOSEPH MANNING'S,
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE *IRISH TIMES*.
NEW AGENCY.
The Public are respectfully informed that Miss Gunn has been appointed agent for the sale of the IRISH TIMES at PARSONSTOWN where it can be had every day on the morning of publication, for ONE PENNY.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.
Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.
Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broadcloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.
We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.		SECOND QUALITY.	
Frock Coat,	£3 10 0	Frock Coat,	£2 15 0
Vest,	0 14 0	Vest,	0 12 6
Trousers,	1 10 0	Trousers,	1 5 0

BROWNE & PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

MILLINERY AND DRESS WAREROOMS
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin.
MRS. MATTHEWS
Begs to announce the arrival of a choice selection of novelties in Spring Dresses,
Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, and Embroideries;
Also to intimate that, in consequence of all French Goods being admitted under the New Commercial Treaty Duty Free, she is now Selling the entire of her Stock of
Foreign Silks and other Textures
at a very considerable reduction in price, an inspection of which she respectfully solicits.

GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Have just received from
MESSRS. SPILL AND CO.
The eminent Government Manufacturers of the so much approved
VEGETABLE LEATHER LEGGINGS AND GAITERS,
A Consignment of a very superior description.
These Goods are almost indestructible, so easily attached and cleaned, and so moderate in price as to warrant the Manufacturers in saying they will ultimately be worn by all classes.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASES OF THE LATE MR. BENNETT'S JEWELLERY, PLATE, WATCHES, &c., &c.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to announce, that he has purchased a very large proportion of the remainder of the above First-class Stock, which he will Sell at an enormous Reduction, an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5s.	£14 14s.
A Do. Do.	£15 15s.	£10 10s.
Gold Watches	£18 18s.	£10 10s.
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	£3 3s.	£1 10s.
Do.	£2 2s.	£1 0s.
Bracelets and Brooches, &c.	£18 18s.	£12 0s.

WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
150 Dozen of King's Pattern Spoons, Knives and Forks, for Hire.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gum effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
[illegible]
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It is a remarkable fact that the advocates of the National Board of Education rarely attempt to prove that the rule of the Board respecting the Holy Scriptures is in accordance with the Divine will. I have also observed that, in many of the letters which have recently appeared against the National Board, the power by which, and the purpose for which, that Board was originally called into existence are almost forgotten.

The Kildare-place Society was assisted by the State. Their rules required that the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, should be read in their schools. The success of the society was its ruin. The priests of the Church of Rome became alarmed, and they prevailed upon the Government to withdraw its aid from the Kildare-place Society, and to establish the National Board.

Lord Stanley, at that time Chief Secretary for Ireland, as the official organ of the Government of this country, addressed a letter to the Duke of Leinster, to form the board, and declared (amongst other things) that "the vital defect" of the Kildare-place Society was the rule which required the Holy Scriptures to be read in their schools. To remedy this vital defect the National Board was established by the Government.

In this state of facts the question is—Are Christians at liberty to co-operate with the board in carrying out the purpose for which they were constituted? This question necessarily involves the consideration of another: What saith the Lord? Has the Lord God Almighty, by His servants the Prophets, or by His beloved Son, given instruction touching this matter? I have no doubt on the subject. Passing over the command of God to His ancient people, also the command to "preach the Gospel to every creature," and other declarations of Scripture, I shall notice the language of the Saviour in His exposition of the "Parable of the Sower," as we read in the eighth chapter of Luke, eleventh and twelfth verses:—"Now the parable is this: The seed is the Word of God. Those by the wayside are they that hear; then cometh the Devil, and taketh away the Word out of their hearts, lest they should believe and be saved." From these words of the Lord Jesus Christ it is manifest the great effort of the Devil is to take away the Word of God, in order to accomplish the sinner's ruin. The Church of Rome is the willing agent and diligent servant of the Devil in this work; nay more, her energies are directed to prevent the sinner from even hearing the Word of the Lord. In an evil hour the Government of this country became the auxiliary of the Church of Rome, and endeavoured by pains and penalties to coerce the clergy of the Church of Ireland to assist in this evil, this devilish work of taking away from sinners the Word of God, whereby alone they can be made wise unto salvation. What shall the Lord say at His appearing to those who give their aid in this matter? Will He say, Well done? We know what He has caused to be written for our warning and instruction—"They that honour me I will honour; and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS KINGSTON,
Vicar of St. James', Dublin.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

Funds were not so good at the close, though they had a firm appearance during the earlier part of the day. The state of foreign politics is still the all-absorbing topic, and its influence was the only one which affected prices. It now appears that either Count Cavour's letter was all a sham, or that the Emperor has, since that statesman's reply, added a little to the coercive principle in private. The result is, that France and Sardinia have arranged upon a private treaty, which will effect the cession of Savoy and Nice as far as Villafranca to France. It does not seem likely that the exact nature of the treaty will be made known till perfected, and when so, and too late for alteration, it is to be submitted to the consideration of the European Powers. So far for the meagre intelligence which has yet reached us by telegraph. The report of a likely insurrection in Naples has also had the effect of stopping the upward movement of the Funds. Altogether the foreign intelligence cannot be set down as satisfactory.

Funds were firm in this market: an advance of one-sixteenth was quoted both for Consols and New Three per Cents., and an average business done. No dealings in Local or Railway Debentures; Banking Shares were particularly steady; Bank Stock was done at previous price; Hibernians were at 5s. advance; Buyers of Nationals and Royals; Steam Shares were without change since yesterday; City of Dublin Old Steam were done at 92, being £1 per cent. over the last price, but rather offered; for the issue of 1836 there were inquiries; Dundalk Steam were buyers; in Mining Shares the principal business was done in Connorrees, which have advanced 1s. 6d. per share; General Mines have receded but steady at the account price; Mining Company of Ireland are rather offered; in Miscellaneous Shares no dealings, and no change in value.

Railway Shares are without alteration; the principal demand is still for Great Southern and Western Stock, which has further advanced, quoting 115. This is owing to the good traffic receipts; Midlands were steady, but offered; Ballymenas were steady; Cork and Passage offered; Wicklows steady at the price; sellers of Limericks. It is uncertain whether the Waterford and Limerick Company will be able to successfully oppose the bill for the making a direct line between Cork and Limerick; if not, it will be calculated to still further depress the tone of this security. In Preference Shares there was a fair amount of business done, especially in Cork and Bandons, No. 2, which were dealt in at previous price; Limerick £6 per cents. were done, and buyers at an advance.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 15.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅝ ¾
Account,	94⅞ 5
New Threes,	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Account,	95
New Threes,	94⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞ ⅞
Account	95⅛
New Threes	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞ ⅞
Account,	94⅞ 5
New Threes,	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞ ⅞
Account,	94⅞ ⅞
New Threes,	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 21-18; Amberg, 6½; Caledonian money, 93¾; account 94; Eastern Counties, money 56; Great Northern, account 111¼ ½ 11; Great Northern A account, 108; Great Western account, 69¼ ⅜; Great Western of Canada account, 11¾; Grand Trunk money, 34½; account, 34½; Lancashire and Yorkshire money, 100; account, 100⅛ ⅛ ¼; London and North Western money, 98¾ ½; account, 98½ ⅝; London and South Western money, 92½; account, 93; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire money, 42; account, 41½; Midland money, 110½; account, 111 10¾ 11¼; North British money, 60¾; account. 61¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick money, 93½ 93; York and North Midland money, 76; account, 76¾. Consols have been steady and firm at the closing prices of yesterday 94⅞ 5. Dealers rather buyers at 94 15-16, very little doing. Indians 104⅞ 5. Shares strong, and have again considerably advanced, the traffic returns encouraging purchasers. Canadian steady and firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Times City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The funds opened steadily this morning, and have closed at an improvement. The news that France has resolved not to execute the threat that she would leave Sardinia without help to meet the responsibility of the annexation of Tuscany was the main cause of the advance. The transactions in foreign stocks have been rather numerous, and the market generally has shown increased buoyancy. There was again no withdrawal of gold from the Bank to-day.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

A fresh improvement of ⅛ per cent. took place to-day in the funds, which closed with firmness. Purchases predominated, encouraged by the unanimity of the electoral voice in Central Italy, and by the moderate tone of the ministerial speeches in the House of Commons, last evening, on the Savoy Question. In the share markets there was a general tendency to higher prices; British railway stocks were particularly buoyant. All the markets closed at the best prices of the day. Supply of money in discount market continues limited. No business is done below 4 per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 17 22; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½ ½; Caledonians, 93½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Eastern Counties, 55¾ 6¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81; Great Northern, 110 11; Great Northern A, 110¾; Great Western, 68¾ 9¼; Great Western of Canada, 11¾ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, New, 8¾ ⅞; Grand Trunks, 8¾ ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 113 15; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¾; London and North Western, 97¾ 8⅛; London and South Western, 92¾ 3¼; Leeds Northern, 46½ 7; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Midland, 110¾ 11¼; North British, 60¾; South Eastern, 90½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93½ ¾; York and North Midland, 76½ 7. Consols opened and remained firm at 94 15-16 to 5 1-16, and advanced to 95 1-16, buyers; but in the afternoon declined, and close 94⅞ to ⅞. Indian, 104½ ⅜. Shares opened very firm, and prices advanced considerably, but declined, with Consols closing rather heavy at above rates. Canadian steady. French without change upon rates of this morning.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 12-12 P.M.—Funds open steady. Rentes, 67·59. 3-20—Market has been dull, but prices improved. Rentes closed 68·5, or ⅛ higher than yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 15.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto for Account, 9th April	94
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93¾⅞
Ditto for Account, 9th April	93 ⅞
BANKS.	
Ireland, Bank of paid, £100	241
Hibernian	35½
National Bank, £25 paid,	61⅞
Royal	24⅞ x d
STEAM.	
Dundalk Steam Packet Co., limited	[illegible]
MINES.	
Connorree limited,	23s 6d
General Mining Company, limited	4⅛ 4⅞
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Ballymena, £50 paid	43½
Great Southern and Western Stock,	115
Midland Great Western, and Royal Canal.	53⅞ 53⅞
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon, 4 per cent. perpetual	4
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	10⅞ x int
Dundalk and Enniskillen, Class B	9⅞ x int
Waterford and Limerick, 6 per cent. redeemable	10⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st March.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94	—	94⅛ 94	—	—	94 94⅛
Ditto for account	94 93⅞	94 94⅛	—	9⅛ ⅛	93⅞ ⅛	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock	93⅛	93	93⅞	93⅞ ⅛	93⅛⅛⅛⅛	93⅛ ⅞
Ditto for account	93⅞	93⅞	93⅛ ⅞	93⅛	93⅛ ⅞	93⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
FRIDAY, MARCH 16TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—No performance To-night.
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—No performance To-night.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communicatin can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 16.
Morning Tide, 6-6. Evening Tide, 6-47.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 10, amounted to 52,556 copies, making an average of 8,761 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (Portland) (Q)	Ten a.m., March 15.
Spain and Portugal (S) West Indies and Pacific (S).	One p.m., March 16.
America (New York and Bahamas (Ll)	One p.m., March 16.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles	Six p.m., March 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S)	
America New York, (S)	One p.m., March 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., March 22.
America, Portland, Q	Ten a.m., March 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll)	Six p.m., March 23.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.)	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.),	One p.m., March 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., March 26.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., March 29.
Newfoundland (G.)	Ten a.m., March 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

Black Dress Coat	£2 10 0
Black Dress Trousers	£1 1 0
Black Dress Vest	£0 10 6
	£4 1 6

The quality of the above will be guaranteed; the cut cannot be excelled, and every Garment will be finished in the very best style.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, 1s., thoroughly shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

LORD PALMERSTON, on Tuesday night, expressed the most confident hope that France would not proceed to the annexation of Savoy without "consulting" the Great Powers, and, in case of opposition from them, France would no longer entertain the "idea." His lordship, though deprecating discussion, acted the part of M. de Morny in the French Chambers, and discussed the annexation himself. It is but justice to acknowledge that the Premier completely shattered the arguments brought forward by M. de Thouvenel in favour of annexation. We expected another voluminous epistle from the French Cabinet, in which it would be proved, on logical, linqual, and physical grounds, that Savoy and Nice ought to belong to France. The French Cabinet, however, prefers acts to words. Savoy is to be quietly annexed: Sardinia and France are completely agreed upon that point. As far as Mount Cenis the Alps are now French, and every pass is to be garrisoned by Frenchmen. Switzerland looks in vain for Chablais and Faucigny, the gates of her confederacy. The Emperor will not even listen to any discussion upon that point. The Emperor and Victor Emmanuel, having the one surrendered and the other accepted the territory and 700,000 men, will then consult, not the populations, but the municipalities. Universal suffrage is repudiated by the man who owes his throne to universal suffrage. Next, the two Powers will inform the Courts of Europe of their proceeding, which we know already, and the motives of it, which, of course, are excellent. No nation will go to war with France for "wretched mountain tops," or "two parishes," or the "inconsiderable territory" of Lord Palmerston. England may eat her leek, the thing is done, and we have the uncomfortable feeling that 700,000 men exchange a free press, a Constitutional Government, and liberty, for the warnings of the censor, a nominated Senate, and military despotism, under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, as Premier of England.

All this is not very pleasant: it needs something more than a glass of French wine to render it palatable. If we look into the future, we have nothing whatever to reassure us. "Boundaries indicated by "nature" is the convenient phrase which includes Switzerland, Belgium, and the Rhenish Provinces. What is to prevent the Emperor from occupying Switzerland to-morrow? He has the passes and the gates. Nothing is required but to move those 50,000 men who are still keeping Lombardy, by a four days' march, into Berne, Geneva, Neufchatel, and the rest. Five days, we say, will suffice to attach Switzerland to France, and Lords Palmerston and Russell will talk grandly of the Medici, Hofer, William Tell, and "mountain tops" which will not increase the power of France. Treaties are torn asunder, engagements are broken, we pretend to trust the man whom we fear, and Mr. Bright is quite as ready to cry "Perish Switzerland" as "Perish Savoy," for, if men lose LIBERTY, they may spin cotton.

We have an army of 218,000 men, and 80,000 volunteers; we spent last year twenty-seven millions upon military and naval defences; next year we will spend thirty millions. Strange, is it not? that we dare not whisper a word in opposition to all this. Lord Palmerston will ridicule the pleas put forth by Frenchmen, Lord John Russell will eulogise the "magnanimity," the "prudence," the all but divinity of the French Emperor, but neither dare say, "You shall not take the weak man's poor lamb" —you must not seize on Switzerland. They will flatter, reason, expostulate—perhaps go as far as to protest; but if 50,000 men marched into Switzerland to-morrow, no doubt our Ministers would find apologies for the act, while Mr. Bright would find consolation.

Who could we rely upon as our ally, if our Cabinet dared to speak out their belief? Prussia is a Protestant Power, and, until now, we thought our firm friend upon the Continent. Russia is mighty, and knows the way to Paris better even than to Constantinople. Can we rely upon either of them? We have before us the supplemental papers respecting the affairs of Italy, and when Prussia, naturally alarmed, seeks a closer union with the English Government, how is she answered? Lord John Russell writes—"I have to remark that the attempt "made by her Majesty's Ministers, in November "last, to come to an understanding with Prussia and "Russia, met with so unfavourable a reception that "her Majesty's Government are not very willing "to encounter the chance of another discouraging "reply." Because in November, when the Emperor's schemes were undeveloped, Prussia and Russia objected to Lord John Russell's proposals, we refused to listen to the proposal of these Powers for an arrangement, when the danger to all Europe had become clear. This is conduct worthy of a passionate child, not of an English Minister; but it shows how little we have to expect from either of those Powers while the present Government remains in office.

As to Austria, hers "is the policy of resignation," and it is questionable whether she would not more willingly join with France than with England. The former Power loyally endeavoured to carry out the peace of Villafranca; the latter under our present Foreign Minister, has done its utmost to prevent the fulfilment of that treaty, with what unfortunate results we now see. Thus, of the five Great Powers, two are pushed back by England, one is vanquished and resigned, the other two are bound together by treaties, compacts, and conventions, which, apparently, keep them together, though both are pulling different ways.

Savoy and Nice are annexed: that is the price paid for Parma and Modena. M. Thouvenel never once mentions Tuscany in connexion with Savoy. What is to become of Tuscany? The people have voted with acclamation union with Sardinia, but the Emperor cares less now for universal suffrage than in 1848. With Savoy and Nice nipping Sardinia on two sides, with 50,000 men in Lombardy, with Tuscany "autonamous," that is, under a French Regent, and with 10,000 men at Rome, France virtually commands the Peninsula. There is, indeed, an English fleet at Naples, perhaps to put down an anticipated insurrection of Lazzaroni, or perhaps to show that though outwitted by land, we still are allowed some privileges at sea. But, should France annex Tuscany to-morrow, who is to oppose it? Not England certainly, for "the spinners of "Lyons, with their looms, their industry, and their "capital, will pass up the valleys," and another market will be procured for cotton yarns.

The *Times* on the Annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia:—

As far as depends on the vote of the population, the fate of Central Italy is now decided. The result of the elections in all four provinces of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, is now sufficiently known. By enormous majorities, by a vote almost amounting to unanimity, the people have decided for annexation to the Sardinian Kingdom, and have utterly rejected both the claims of their legitimate Sovereigns and the scheme which has been lately put forward by the Emperor of the French. So important a political act has not been performed since the autumn of 1852, when the French nation, by a vote almost as decisive, overthrew the Republic, which had been founded less than five years before, and established the Imperial Monarchy which now rules their country. The present appeal to universal suffrage will, however, have the sympathies of Englishmen more than any former display of the kind. It cannot be doubted that the act of the population is sincere. A nation which has suffered more than any other in Europe, the whole of whose modern history has been a long record of oppression—a nation which has not only never known public liberty and national independence, but whose private life has been embittered and degraded by all that the petty tyranny of Courts and the bad activity of a police can perpetrate, has at length been able to pronounce in favour of union and Constitutional Government. No one—not even Lord Normanby, not even the organs of the Viennese Government—will venture to say that this extraordinary vote does not express the real feeling of the Italian people. There is no question of force or fraud, of terrorised peasants and cheating ballot-boxes. The Pope, the Austrian press, the Ultramontane clergy, and their few symathisers in this country, will be able to say that the Italian people are mad, possessed, led away by the teachings of atheists and revolutionaries; but they will be obliged to confess that, right or wrong, the whole mass of them utterly reject the Government under which they have hitherto lived, and desire to link their fate to that of the Monarch against whom Austria would willingly let slip the dogs of war, and at whose head the Pope is ready to hurl an excommunication. Where all are so completely in favour of annexation it is impossible to say that any one province exceeds the other in enthusiasm. But, undoubtedly, the vote in Tuscany and in the Romagna has a greater importance than in the two minor provinces. The French Government had already assented to the union of Parma and Modena with Victor Emmanuel's kingdom, and consequently the voting there may be taken as merely formal. The addition of these small States to Piedmont seems to excite no jealousy on the part of the Power which desires the Alps as a protection against a too powerful Italy. Austria has made up her mind not to interfere, the population is known to be friendly to Piedmont, they have no traditions of provincial rivalry to keep them apart, and their addition to King Victor Emmanuel's domains may be taken as a matter of course. But we own that we have been much relieved by the approach to unanimity in Tuscany and the Romagna, for the destiny of these provinces still hangs in the balance. The French Emperor cannot be considered to have given up his plan of an independent kingdom in Tuscany and of a Piedmontese regency in the Papal province. If any considerable number of voters had pronounced in favour of these views, the destinies of the two provinces might be very doubtful. A party favourable to Papal suzerainty and to a new Duchy of Tuscany would, when disclosed by the ballot-box, have given encouragement to all the enemies of Italian unity. The apparatus for working on Continental populations has been carried to such perfection in certain quarters that we may be sure that a fourth, or even a fifth, of the Tuscans or Romagnoli, if supported by France or Austria, would have the power to counteract the wishes of the great majority. But, happily, and we should think somewhat to the surprise of the French Government, the propositions emanating from Paris have found hardly a partisan in the two provinces. By the telegrams which we publish it will be seen that in Tuscany not one elector in 25 voted for the separate kingdom. The list is made up, with the exception of 108 communes, and stands thus:—For annexation to Piedmont, 259,000; for the separate kingdom, 10,729. Now, we do think that this is a most remarkable and important result. Nothing can show the fixed resolution of the Italian people more than the Tuscan vote. The Duchy and its celebrated metropolis have a long and glorious history. Every Florentine has been accustomed to consider his city as a capital, as rivalling Rome in the presidency of Italian cities, as the pure fount of Italian literature, and the classic home of art. Nor has Florentine jealousy of other cities wholly died out. Many very practical politicians have been in favour of preserving the present Italian sovereignties, and being content with uniting them in something like a federation, and this solely on the ground that neither Milan, Florence, nor Turin would ever recognise the claims of any city but itself to be the capital of the monarchy. This sentiment has been appealed to and encouraged by the manifesto of the French Emperor. Florence has been told that the greatest potentate of the Continent thinks she should still remain a capital city, and that the banks of the Arno should still be honoured with the residence of a Court and the throng of visitors from all parts of the world. To give up, or, at least, [illegible] the same time, to offend the master of half a million of men, has been the choice of the Tuscans. They have voted unconditional annexation to Piedmont, and the small minority which has listened to the counsels of M. Thouvenel only serves to show the preponderance of the opposite opinion. Florence is content to take its rank with the other cities of Victor Emmanuel's kingdom, in order that the darling object of Italian unity may be attained.

Nor is the result of the elections in the Romagna less noteworthy. In that province of Bologna, which suffered so much from Austrian oppression and priestly mischief, the Pope has received a severe lesson. The votes for annexation to Piedmont are 78,478; for a separate kingdom only 70. In the Province of Ferrara 48,000 people have voted with the like results. We trust that we now see the end of the Papal pretensions over this province, and that the Ministers of Pius IX. will learn from the loss of this fair region how necessary it is to rule with wisdom, justice, and mercy. But a year ago the Pope felt himself secure from the anger of his ill-treated subjects. Their complaints and the remonstrances of the world, including the first Catholic Power of Europe, failed to move him. "*Non possumus*" was the answer to every appeal in favour of justice and good government. Now the retribution has come. The territory of St. Peter is rent in twain; in a whole province hardly a fraction of the people can be found to declare in favour of thoir former ruler, and they leave the spiritual head of Latin Christendom without a regret to find happiness and prosperity under other auspices.

One remarkable circumstance remains to be noted. The priesthood seems to have frankly adhered to the popular cause. The peasants, we learn, went in masses to vote for annexation headed by their priests. We congratulate the Italian clergy on this tardy wisdom. They have learnt, it seems, that no body of men, however well organised, however subtle and energetic, can long control the impulses of a resolute people; and when the folly of resistance is demonstrated the only step is to resign themselves, and endeavour to lead the movement they cannot stem. This acceptance of Italian nationality by the clergy will, we trust, satisfy even Irish Ultramontanes of the uselessness of any further agitation. In no country has the Catholic laity been so besotted as to refuse their sympathies to the Italian people in this long struggle for freedom, and we may hope that the counsels of the Catholic Powers will finally restore religious peace to the enfranchised nation. A great victory has been won. Napoleon III., who owes his throne to universal suffrage, and who is now appealing to it in his design of extending his frontier, cannot but recognise the unanimous vote of the Italians, and aid them in bringing to a settlement this dangerous and long-vexed question.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The last debate on the policy of the French Emperor in relation to the annexation of Savoy has been of a more pacific character, so far as the opinions expressed by the leaders of the Opposition could enable one to form a conclusion; but the general sentiment of the public leads to the idea that the Foreign Secretary was either outwitted, or else that he had resolved to leave matters to chance, and bide his future. The speech of the hon. member for the Dublin University was the most effective made by that gentleman during the present session, and may be classed amongst the most intelligible, on this absorbing subject, since it has been discussed before Parliament. Even Mr. Bernal Osborne, whose habit is not generally that of adulation, spoke in the highest terms of the effective and argumentative speech of Mr. Whiteside.

Complaints begin to be generally made of the non-attendance of some of your Irish Conservative members on important divisions. The name of Lord Naas, amongst others, has been mentioned and noticed as one of the absentees. Bearing in mind that that noble lord has enjoyed the sweets of office upon the two late occasions when the Conservatives were in power, it is considered that he should be at his post, to bear with the rank and file of the party the burden and heat of the day. The discussions on the Reform Bill will soon be commenced, and if the Conservatives are only true to themselves and their party, little doubt seems to be *now* entertained that the Government measure will be denuded of some of its most objectionable provisions, and that the Government themselves are only anxious for a good and suitable opportunity to abandon some of the democratic principles enunciated in the bill, which are forcibly brought forward by the returns, showing the large increase which must necessarily take place in the manufacturing districts. It is said that a Whig member will be obliged to do the Conservative work by moving—That the county franchise shall be £12 and the borough an £8 valuation; and that if the Government bill should pass as it stands, there will be a secession of three from the Cabinet.

Fashionable Intelligence.

OSBORNE, MARCH 14.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and the Prince and Princess Leiningen, drove out yesterday.

Lord Alfred Paget attended on horseback.

A meeting of the Cambridge University Commissioners was held at No. 6, Adelphi-terrace, on Tuesday, the 13th inst. The Commissioners present were the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, Dr. Vaughan, and Mr. Horatio Waddington.

Viscountess Palmerston will have an assembly on Saturday next, at Cambridge House.

Lord Ward has left Dudley House, Park-lane, for Wortley Court, Worcestershire.

The Hon. Mr. Wilde, Q.C., and the Lady Mary Wilde, have arrived at their house in Grafton-street, from the Earl of Radnor's seat in Wiltshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry entertained at dinner, on Monday, at their mansion in Grosvenor-square, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, the Right Hon. W. Cowper and Mrs. Cowper, Count Pahlen, Lady Victoria Noel, Mr. George Cavendish, and Mr. Swinton.

The Earl and Countess of Gosford and the Ladies Acheson have arrived in Grosvenor-street, from Gosford Castle, Armagh.

Viscount Dillon met with a severe accident while hunting with Lord Redesdale's hounds, by which his lordship dislocated his collar bone. We are informed that his lordship is, however, in no danger.

Hamilton Stubber, Esq., Mrs. Stubber, Misses Stubber, and suite, Mrs. Stewart, and Captain Stokes, are still sojourning at the Anglesey Arms Hotel, Kingstown.

—Watson, Esq., Mrs. Watson, family, and suite, have taken their departure from the Anglesey Arms Hotel, Kingstown, for Clonmel.

We regret extremely to learn that the absence of our worthy and efficient city representative, Mr. Beamish, from the House of Commons for the last ten days, has been caused by a severe attack of influenza, under which he is still suffering at Exeter, where he had gone for change of air.—*Cork Reporter.*

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS GRANVILLE.—We deeply regret to announce the death of the Countess Granville, the apparent improvement in whose health we described only yesterday. This must have been only a rally of the constitution before death, though it deceived all who were about her into the impression that she was no longer in immediate danger. The melancholy event occurred on Tuesday night, shortly after 12 o'clock, at Royal-crescent, Brighton. The late Countess has been for the past eight months in declining health, and the Duchess of Dalberg, her mother, and Sir John Acton, her son, were summoned to Brighton some time ago in consequence of her precarious condition. The deceased, Marie Louise, Countess Granville, was the only child and heir of Emeric Joseph, Duke of Dalberg, and was, we believe, in her 49th year. She married in 1833 Sir Frederick Richard Edward Acton, by whom, who died on the 31st of January, 1837, her ladyship had an only son, Sir J. E. E. Acton, M.P. for Carlow. Her ladyship married secondly, in 1840, Earl Granville, then Viscount Leveson, and settled in England, where she had ever since been one of the most brilliant ornaments of London society. Her loss will be deeply regretted by a very large circle of friends of all nations and of all classes, to whom her unaffected kindness, her genial wit, and unwearied hospitality, had endeared her.

Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.—Arrivals:— The Lady Beaumont and the Hon. Agnes Stapleton and suite; the Hon. Captain Browne; Sir John Kingston James, Bart.; St. John Thomas Blacker, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Blacker, family and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and suite; Messrs. Tisdalls (two); Fitzgerald and Russell. Departures—R. J. Doyne, Esq., and Mrs. Doyne, family and suite, for Kildare-street; Mr. and Mrs. A. Guinness; Captain and Mrs. O'Callaghan, family and suite; Messrs. Boyle, Murray, and Franklin.

BALL AT THE CASTLE.

A State Ball was held at the Castle on Wednesday night. His Excellency was not present, in consequence of the death of the Countess Granville. Amongst the company were the following:—

The Misses Maughan, Mr Alfred Maughan, Major-General and Mrs Harold, Mrs and Miss Preston, Mr Mrs and Miss Smyth, Mrs Butler Mackenna, Miss Mackenna, Mrs and Misses Saddler, Mrs French, Mr Mrs and Miss Molloy, Capt Otway, R N, Mrs and Miss Otway, Mrs and Miss Wolseley, Mr H Swale, H M S Ajax; Mr Catterson Smith, Mr W C Kyle and Miss Kyle, Mr John and Misses LaTouche, Captain and Mrs Nicholl, Captain Blachford, Mr Tollemache, Mrs D M'Dermott and Miss M'Dermott, Mr Mrs and the Misses Corballis (2), Mr Gwynne and the Misses Gwynne (2), Mrs Langlois Lefroy, Mrs and the Misses Guinness (2), Mrs Pierce, Mrs and the Misses Plant (2), Captain and Mrs Robbins, R A; Col Hemphill, Captain Bridge, Mrs Kempson, Mr John G Davidge, Major Maurice C O'Connell, Mrs Richard Ardill, Miss Emma Ardill, Earl of Carnwath, Countess of Carnwath, Miss Bradford, Mrs and the Misses Pereira (2), Mr Mrs and the Misses French (2), Mrs Lopes, Mrs Shaw Hellier, Mrs Aitkin, Capt and Mrs Hamilton, Mrs Fairfax, Col and Mrs Holden, Mrs Janet, Dr Burke, Mayo Rifles; Mr J Burke, R N; Miss Burke, Miss Lynnett, Mrs Collum, Mrs Collinwood, Mr and the Misses Sweetman (2), Hon Mrs Hely and Miss Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs M'Ternan, Mr and Mrs West, Mrs and the Misses White (2), Capt Adams, 20th Regiment; Col Smith, 76th Regiment; Mr Tupp, 70th Regiment; Mrs Beachy Mrs Connor, Mrs Quintin Dick Hume, Miss Hume, Captain Heathorne, Captain Brooke, Lord Russborough, Countess of Milltown, Lady B Lesson, Captain Creagh, Mrs and Miss Vandeleur, [illegible] Mr Montmorency, Mr and Mrs A Y Cliffe, Miss Cliffe, Miss Howley, Major Graham, 22d Regiment; Captain Vesey, 22d Regiment; Lieutenant Albert Walker, R H A; Mr Mrs and Miss Dunlevy, Lieutenant Dunlevy, the Misses Finucane (2), Mr Mrs and Miss Magenis, Mr and Miss D Corbett, Miss Cockburn, Captain Dopping Hepenstal, D L; Mr and Mrs Quinan, Mr and Mrs Robinson, Capt Mountifort and Mrs Frederick Lloyd, Captain and Mrs Huband, Miss Josephine Saunderson, Mr Faussett, 76th Regiment; Colonel and Mrs Jeffreys, Captain Roche, Captain Connolly, Lieutenant-Col and Mrs Harris, Mr and the Misses Adye Curran (2), Lieut S Eagan, 20th Regiment; Captain Dixon, R D; Mrs Dixon, Captain and Mrs Chaplin, Mrs John Kernan, Mrs and the Misses Wall, Mr Hawkins, Mr and Mrs Pakenham, Misses Percival, Mrs and Misses Stewart, Mr and Mrs H Smith, Mr Custis and the Misses Custis, Captain Rochfort, Captain Dashford, Mr Bennett, Mr E Mansfield, Mr and Mrs Loftus Bland, Miss Power, Mr J L Bland, Dr and Miss Mapother, Mr and Mrs Gannon, Viscountess Netterville, Hon Miss Netterville, Miss Williams, Capt Martin, Mr Gascoigne, Captain Gray, R E; Mr and Mrs Francis and the Misses Murphy, Mr H Thompson, Mr Gibson, 22d Regt; Mr and Misses Radcliffe, Captain Lyon Campbell, Captain Smyth, Captain St. John Dick, Lieutenant Colonel Ponsonby, Mr O'Hara, Mrs F Walsh, Mr A R Carroll, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr and Miss Purcell, Mr J Middleton, Dr. Barry, Mrs Nolan, Miss Nolan, Mr F Nolan, Mr and the Misses Darcy, Colonel and Misses Basil Brooke, Miss Brook, Mr H Brooke, Mr Byng, Mrs and Lady L Tennison, Miss Tennison, Mrs Tyrrell and Misses Mears, Mr and Mrs O'Reilly, Miss Jerningham, Mr and Miss De Moleyns, Mr Mrs and Miss O'Connor, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Mr A Bushe, Misses Bushe, Captain and Misses Lindsay, Mr J Lindsay, Hon Mr and Miss Skeffington, Hon Captain De Moleyns, Mrs Quihton, Major and Mrs Esmonde, Mrs Vance, Mrs and the Misses Fitzgerald (3), Mr Fitzgerald, Mr Hay, Mr Washam, Captain M'Neill, 13th Dragoons; Sir Edward Lady and the Misses MacDonnel, Major Marsh, Captain and Mrs Thomas Segrave, Mr and Mrs Alfred Manders, Miss Crampton, Captain French, Miss Ross, Captain and the Misses Nugent (2), Mrs and the Misses Shirley Ball (2), Mr Vernon, Mr Caldwell, Mrs and Miss H Woods, Mr Hyde Smyth, 30th Regiment; Colonel Doyle, Colonel and Mrs and the Misses Frome (2), Mr Goldsmid, Mr R. C. Debbs Elliss, 22nd Regiment; Mrs Charles Close, Captain Greatrex, A D C; Captain Trowes, Mr Watt, Captain Parkers, 15th Hussars; Mr Read, R N, H M S Ajax; Lieutenant Colonel Hon Percy Fielding, Mr Tighe, Mrs and the Misses Cole Hamilton (2), Earl of Howth, and the Ladies St. Laurence (2), Mr and Miss Darcy, Mrs and Miss Hamilton, Miss Magill, Mr and Mrs Dennelly, Captain Donnelly, Admiral Sir Burton and Lady Macnamara, Mrs and Miss Galbath, Mr and Mrs Johnstone, Mrs and Miss H Johnson Walsh, Mrs D Cobett, Mr Robert Taylor, Mr E H Crawford, Colonel Mauleverer, Mr Manning, Royal Dragoons; Mr A Godfrey, Captain Landes, Mrs Harris, the Misses Cassidy (2), Mr and Mrs Wheble, Mr Clements, Mrs and the Misses Clements (2), the Misses Truelock (2), Captain Graham, Royal Dragoons; Mr Bell, Mr Forteith, Captain Morgan, Mr and Mrs Cusack, Miss Tamer, Lieutenant Hind, Stafford Regiment; Major Roe, Hon John Massey, Lieutenant Arthur Morrell, R N (Ajax); Mr James Lysle, Captain Blackett, Captain Lewis, 20th Regiment; Lieutenant St John, 20th Regiment; Mr Harris, 20th Regiment; Mr Jones, 20th Regiment; Madame Rudersdorff, Signor Aldighieri, Mr Edward Vernon, Mr Charles Vernon, 20th Regiment; Signor and Signori Arditi, Mr Patey, Mdlle Piccolomini, Mr Mrs and Miss Howard Brooke, Mr Graydon Smith, Colonel Harding, Captain Deane, Doctor Coates, Mr Edward Kinahan, Mrs Robert Lloyd, Miss Tindall, Mr and Mrs John Sankey, Miss Sankey, Miss Bean, Mr Finucane, Mr Glynn, Lord Bellew, Mr and Miss Stewart French, Mr and Mrs O'Brien, Mr and Mrs Tufnell, Miss Fannin, Alderman and Mrs Moylan, Captain Doyle, Mrs and Miss Butler, Mr M'Evoy, Mr Read, Mr Gould, Mr and Mrs Hume, Miss Rynd, Sir Bernard and Lady Burke, Mr Dillon, Mr Melville, Captain Clive, Major and Mrs Carey, Mr Mrs and Miss Magan, Mr and Mrs Power Lalor, Mr and Mrs Herbert Manders and Miss Herbert, Mrs and the Misses Fletcher (2), Mr and Mrs Richards, Mr and Miss Lindesay Bucknell, Captain Singleton, Colonel and Mrs Montresor, Mr Boyce, Mr Mrs and Miss Corrigan, High Sheriff of Cavan; Mr and Miss Redmond, Mr and Mrs Lawson, Miss Aitkins, Mr and Mrs Campbell, the Misses Boroughs (2), Capt Mrs and Miss Bramfill, Mr Tedcroft, Hon Mr Handcock, Miss Handcock, Mrs and Miss Ruxton, Mr Mrs and Miss Hewley, Dr Stewart, Mr Crosthwait, Mr Verschoyle, Major and Mrs Daniel, Mr Barron and Miss Lambert, Mr Tighe, Mr and Mrs Alexander Hamilton, Mr and Miss Hamilton, Commander Smyth, R N, and the Misses Smyth (2), Mr A Lynch-Waterford Artillery; Mr Eager, Kerry Militia; Major Mrs and Miss Bramston Smyth, Mr and the Misses Wolseley (2), Mr and Mrs Andrew Browne, Captain Meares, Mr Lawrence, 20th Regiment; Mrs and the Misses Reed (2), Mr and Mrs Battley, Mr Gustavus Cornwall, Mrs Balfe, Miss Blake, Miss Litton, Captain Edwards, Miss Edwards, and the Misses Daniel (2), Mr and Mrs Loftus Bland, Miss Power, Mrs and Miss Nesbitt, Miss Armstrong, Miss Donaldson, Mr Wallace, Mr and Mrs Robinson, Miss Cairnes, Right Hon Eneas and Mrs M'Donnell, Mrs and the Misses Gascoigne (2), Miss Stevenson, Mrs and the Misses Kernan, (2), Miss Riall, Mr and Mrs O'Beirne, Miss O'Beirne, Miss Mullan, Colonel and Mrs Blain, Mrs Maxwell, Captain Beresford, A D C; Lieut Williams, R E; Lieut J Campbell, R E; Lieut Jenkinson, 8th Hussars, Mrs John O'Connell, Mrs D O'Connell, Capt and Mrs Deane Grady, Col and Mrs De Butts, Mr H Lindsay, Captain and Misses Brabazon, Mr Mrs and Misses Nugent, Lady Rossmore, Miss Wauchop, Mr Mrs and Miss Skerrett, Mrs Lynn Campbell and Miss Powell Haughton, Mr Mrs and Miss Boyle, Col Atkinson, Major Massey, Col and Mrs C Dickson and Miss Blake Knox, Captain and Mrs Augustus Warburton, Col Stronge, R H A; Mr Rudge, Capt Hobson, Dr and Miss Hatchell, Hon E Edgecombe, Hon Mr West, Mr C Burke, Sir A Weldon, Captain Weldon, Mr Blake, Major Lee, Mr Maunsell, 15th Hussars; Lord Kilmaine, the Hon Mrs Browne, Captain Carey, Captain Neile, Capt Drummond, Mr E Middleton, Capt Macleane, A D C; Rev Mr and Misses Needlane, Commander Young, Lieutenant Murphy, Col and Mrs Wardlaw and Misses Alexander Shaw, Captain Williams, Mr Donaldson, Hon Major Monckton, Mr and Mrs Jessop, Mr and Mrs Dopping, Col Carden, Mr and Mrs Chute, Mr Mrs and Miss Newell Barron, Mr Barron, Mr Mrs and Miss Cahill, Mr Frazer, Mr and Mrs James Mallins, Mrs Watters, Mr Mrs and Miss Bianconi, General and Mrs Larcom, Mr Mrs and Miss Molloy, Miss Hodgens, Mr and Miss Crowe, Mr Durdin, Miss Maria Bernard, Honourable Colonel and Lady Margaret Littleton, Mrs James Hughes, Mr and Miss Austin, Captain and Mrs Walsh, Mrs and Miss Courtney, Mr MacDonnell, Misses MacDonnell, Miss Hughes, Honourable Mr and Mrs Bingham, Honourable Barry Bingham, Captain Hardy, Miss Hardy, Miss Exhen, Mrs Cunningham, Miss Ellis, Mrs L Boyce, Mr Haney, Miss Campbell, Major Munns, Mrs and Miss Isacke, Mr Mrs and the Misses Fitzsimons, Mrs Redmond, Captain Collins, Mr and Mrs D Finlay, Miss Betty, Mr Betts, Mrs Paget, Miss Palmer, Honourable J Crofton, Mrs and Miss Guinness, Lady Scott and Miss Scott, Captain A P O'Malley, 22nd Regiment; Mr Corry Connellan, Captain and Mrs Litton, Captain Ford, Mrs Woods Maunsell, Miss Maunsell, Captain and Miss Synnott, Mr Paget, Miss Lyle, the Misses Brabazon, Mr Mrs and Miss Boyle, Colonel Radcliff, Earl of Listowel, Lady Redington, Sir J and Lady Power, Miss Ball, Major C K Bushe, Sir Beresford and Miss M'Mahon, Mr Glascott, 20th Regiment; A D Wynne, Esq, &c.

The Church.

Benefices and Appointments Vacant.

CANONRY.
Meifod, in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph; val. £5 16s 6d; pat the Bishop of St Asaph: Rev J H M Luxmoore, dec.

RECTORIES.
Clonleigh: dio Derry: Rev W Knox, dec.
Cumber, Upper, co and dio Derry: Rev T Lindesay, dec.
Hatherop, co and dio Gloucester: val £274: pat Hon G J Ponsonby: Rev S G Bourke, dec.
Llanarmon-yn-Jal, Denbighshire: dio St Asaph (*Sinecure*): val £345: pat Bishop of St Asaph: Rev J H M Luxmoore, dec.
Marchwiel, Denbighshire: dio St Asaph: val £708 with residence: pat Bishop of St Asaph; Rev J H M Luxmoore, dec.

PERPETUAL CURACIES.
London, St. Mark, Whitechapel: val £50 with residence: pat Brasenose College, Oxford: Rev D J Vaughan, prom.
Moreton, Salop: dio St Asaph: val £669: pat Bishop of St Asaph: Rev J H M Luxmoore, dec.

CHAPLAINCY.
Liverpool, St Michael's: Rev Isaac Gillom, dec.

CURACIES.
Brill, Bucks: dio Oxford: stipend £70 with title.
Charlton (by Dover), Kent: dio Canterbury.
Colkirk w. Stibbard, Norfolk: dio Norwich: stipend £100 with residence.
Frome, Christ Church, Somerset: dio Bath and Wells.
Gosport, Holy Trinity, Hants: dio Winchester: stipend £100.
Hitchin, Herts: dio Rochester.
Lacock, Wilts: dio Salisbury: stipend £85.
Landulph, Cornwall: dio Exeter: with a title.
Lane-end, Bucks: dio Oxford: with a title.
Lever Bridge, Lancashire; dio Manchester: stipend £110.
London, St Pancras.
Newent, co and dio Gloucester: stipend £80.
Oldham, St James, Lancashire: dio Manchester; stipend £100.
Seaham Harbour, St John, co and dio Durham.
Tuddenham, East, Norfolk: dio Norwich.
Woodford, Northamptonshire: dio Peterborough; stipend £40 and title.
Wool, Dorset: dio Salisbury: stipend £60 with residence.

The Army.

Major General H. Eyre has reviewed the whole of the troops of the garrison on Chatham Lines, besides the Royal Marine Light Infantry and Royal and Indian Military Engineers. There were 18 different corps belonging to the army in India; also the Royal Engineer Field Train, with a field battery of six guns. The number of troops on the ground was upwards of 4,000.

The Navy.

Her Majesty's screw steam frigate Amphion, 36 guns, late flag-ship at Cork, sailed out of the harbour on Wednesday: She has been ordered for service in the Mediterranean.

Lieut. W. S. Maud, of the Royal Engineer Train, who has been appointed to the Staff of the Commanding Royal Engineer at Dover, has been succeeded at Chatham by Lieut. W. R. Slacke, R.E., who has been attached to the Royal Engineer Train.

In addition to the vessels now in progress at Chatham dockyard, Admiralty orders have been received at that establishment, directing six line-of-battle and other ships to be laid down as soon as vacancies occur in the building slips now occupied. The aggregate of the six vessels ordered to be built will be nearly 20,000 tons.

Her Majesty's screw steam sloop Osprey, 4, Commander Henry J. Blomfield, commissioned in March, 1856, for the Mediterranean, on Wednesday arrived at Woolwich, and, having been tried at the measured mile, she was hauled into basin to be stripped and to return stores. Commander Blomfield is ordered to be in readiness to pay off on Thursday, the 22d instant.

The screw steam frigate Mersey, 40, Captain Caldwell, C.B., has shipped some supernumeraries, and will shortly leave Plymouth Sound and join the Channel Squadron.

The screw steam frigate Diadem, 32, Captain James H. Cockburn, will be ready to leave Devonport dockyard for Plymouth Sound about the 18th inst.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant the Hon. Frederick O'B. Fitzmaurice, to the Victory; Jessie Bridgeman, Chief Engineer, to the Cumberland, for service in the Charybdis; Robert Jasper Ray, promoted to Acting Chief Engineer, to the Slaney; William Francis Innes, promoted to Acting First Class Assistant Engineer, to the Princess Charlotte; William Horniman, Paymaster, to the Megæra; Robert Bona, Paymaster, additional, to the Cambridge; Henry Beaxton, additional, to the Asia; Percy H. French, Assistant-Clerk of the Ganges.

Thanks.

To the Rev. James Dixon—Sir, according to your wish I beg to acknowledge the receipt of ten pounds, restitution money, and, at the same time, publicly thank you for the polite manner in which it was delivered to me.—I am, sir, with respect, William Dycer, V.S., 34 and 35, William-street.—March, 15th, 1860.

From Miss Faussett—To the ladies of the working party of 4, Waterloo-terrace, for thirty yards of grey calico and a web of gingham, for the Mill-street School.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The Theatre Royal was attended last evening by an audience unusually large, attracted by the announcement that Flotow's light and interesting opera of "Marta" was to be presented for the first time, with Mdlle. Piccolomini as the *Lady Henrietta*, and Madame Rudersdorff as *Nancy*, who had kindly undertaken the part in consequence of Madame Borchardt's accident. The opera was, perhaps, never more successful, notwithstanding that Mdlle. Piccolomini was manifestly labouring under the effects of a severe cold. She gave *Qui sola Virgin rosa* with a simple grace, quite delicious, but no encore was demanded by an indulgent audience, though many would have wished it. Madame Rudersdorff, in the part of *Nancy*, though she lacked the youthful appearance necessary for the perfect realisation of the character, sang the music with extraordinary power and effect, and provoked the most hearty plaudits. Signor Belart as *Lionel*, sang most sweetly, and was fervently encored in the beautiful solo, "M'appari." Signor Aldighieri as *Plunkett*, gave the celebrated drinking song, in a manner worthy of Graziani, and had three times to repeat it. The opera, on the whole, was a complete and deserved success.

PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting for the election of directors of the Patriotic Assurance Company of Ireland was held yesterday, at the company's house, College-green, at eleven o'clock. The following gentlemen were elected:—Edward Barrington, Great Britain-street; John Barton, Stone-house; William H. F. Cogan, M.P., Stephen's-green; Joseph Cowper, Leeson-street; Jeremiah Dunne, Fitzwilliam-square; John Ennis, M.P., Merrion-square; William Moore Geoghegan, Francis-street; Edward Acton Gibbon, Sandymount; Charles Haliday, Arran-quay; James Haughton, Eccles-street; George Hoyte, Sackville-street; Richard O'Gorman, Pembroke-road; Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, Beresford-place; Sir James Power, Bart., Harcourt-street; Joseph Watkins, Ardee-street; Joshua Watson, Westmoreland-street.

INQUEST.

Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on view of the body of a male infant, lying at 30, South Anne-street. It appeared from the evidence, that the child had been found in a lane, where it is supposed it was left after its birth.

Dr. Porter stated, that, from his inspection of the body, the child had been born alive, and perished from neglect.

The jury found according to the facts.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY—(54, Upper Sackville-street).—A meeting of this society will be held on this evening. The following papers will be read:—On the "Idylls of the King," "Results of some Historic Events." Meeting will be open to the public.

The High-Sheriff and Grand Jury of Mayo, assembled at the assizes just concluded, have unanimously adopted and signed a petition to the House of Commons, in favour of the River Moy Navigation Bill, lately brought before Parliament, at the instance of Mr. James Malley. The bill is opposed by the Town Commissioners of Ballina, who seek to have the navigation trust placed under their control, and who have presented a petition, praying to be heard by counsel against it.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—An advertisement in our columns informs the Christian public that the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick will (D.V.) preach a sermon in the Moravian Church, Bishop-street, on Sunday next, on the subject of "Christian Union"—an effort to promote union among Protestants. We strougly recommend a large attendance of our Protestant fellow-citizens on this interesting occasion.

It is proposed to erect a column or landmark on St. Beed's Head, Cumberland, to the memory of the late Captain Harrison.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)
IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Four o'clock, a.m.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Co.'s steamer City ot Washington, and the (R.) Bohemian of the Montreal line, have arrived here from Liverpool to-day, and proceeded again, taking mails, passengers, and latest telegrams.

STATE OF NAPLES.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Naples, which states that the recent arrests there have been on a scale which even the late King would not have attempted. Among the persons arrested are persons of most moderate views, many are heads of families, and engaged in business; for such the order to quit the country is absolute ruin; dismay and terror prevailed amongst every class. The Government had been led to its present arbitrary acts by apprehensions of the political climax and the elections in Central Italy. It is admitted that the approach of the National colours would be the signal for an outbreak, and the Government, therefore, thought it a clever thing to get rid of all those considered likely to exercise any influence in such a movement.

TUSCANY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Tuscany will probably be taken possession of by Piedmontese troops, immediately after the vote of annexation —that is, at the close of the present week. The French Government is said to have received information that the military commission of the Germanic Diet had received secret orders to turn its attention to the preparatory measures for the formation of the contingent of the Federal army.

THE REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENCES BILL.

LONDON, THURSDAY.—The Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill has been printed. It consists of 36 clauses. Every person who shall keep any house, room, shop, or building, for the purpose of selling therein any victuals or refreshments to be consumed on the premises where the same shall be sold, shall be deemed to keep a refreshment house, and must take out a licence under this bill; persons who keep such houses to be entitled to take out a licence to sell foreign wines. Constables and police-officers are empowered to visit licensed refreshment houses. Justices may object to the renewal of a wine licence, if they see just cause. Notices of the first application for a wine licence for a refreshment house to be given to justices, who may object to the granting thereof on one or two or more grounds, specified in the bill. Penalties are to be paid by retailers of wine permitting drunkenness, &c., in their houses, or mixing other drinks in wine, or adulterating wine.

INDIA AND CHINA.

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, 8TH.—Grey shirtings, 50 reis 6lbs., 3r. 1a to 4a. per piece; madapollams, 50 reis 3lbs., 2r. 1a per piece; raw silk, G. G. M'Cassebagnai, 15r. 8a. per bear; sugar, first quality, 8r. 4a. to 8r. 8a. per maund; iron, flat, 32r. to 34r. per maund; saltpetre, 9r. per fy.; linseed, 3r. 4a. to 4r. 6a.—low to middling, 2r. 12a. to 3r. 3a.; freights to England for saltpetre, 50s.; for sugar, 50s. to 52s. 6d.; for indigo, 4s. to 100s.

FOO-CHOW-FOO, FEB. 19.—Tea, 1 to 2 taels lower, quality to comply; season's yield is expected to be small, and higher rates are confidently looked for.

COLUMBO.

CEYLON, FEB. 16.—Native crop of coffee is very short. Plants, 80s to 85s.

SHANGHAI, JAN. 22.—Business partially suspended, owing to Chinese holidays. Teas—Settlements small. Imports—Grey shirtings 5¼ to 5½ catties, 1-85-191 taels; fine shirtings, 6¼ to 6¾ catties, 1-95 to 22 taels; grey drillings, 7¼ to 7½ catties, 245 to 25 taels. Dd. scarlet long ells, 75 taels; lead, 52 to 53 taels; iron, 32 to 33 taels; freights to England for tea, 30s to 40s; for silk, 70s.

Disastrous fires, at Eageski and Jokeihame, have destroyed a large amount of European property.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY TO FRANCE

DRESDEN, THURSDAY.—The official Dresden journals publish a powerful article on the annexation of Savoy, in which it says the whole blame is to be attributed to the policy of England, which shook the basis of peace agreed on at Villafranca, and the passive attitude of the other Powers on the non-realisation of the Treaty of Zurich. To offer any opposition at the present moment would be too late, as the annexation of Savoy may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

THE ITALIAN POPULAR VOTE.

TURIN, THURSDAY.—The returns of the voting in the Emilian Provinces are complete. The numbers in favour of annexation to Piedmont in the Romagna are 202,659; Modena, 115,629; Parma, 88,511. The number of votes for a separate kingdom has not been announced.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.—The Saldanha, Black Ball Line, which was erroneously reported to have arrived on Sunday, was off Holyhead this afternoon, and will arrive during night. She has been 95 days out, and has 14,315 ounces of gold, valued at £65,260, on board.

MAIL NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 15.—The Royal Mail Steam Company's steamer Shannon, Captain Abbot, with the West Indian and Pacific Mails, arrived off the Needles at 1-15 a.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Funds experienced a fresh improvement of ¼ per cent. yesterday, but have since relapsed to the closing quotations of the previous day. In the market for British Railway Stocks a further decided advance has occurred. At Paris yesterday morning the 3 per Cent. Rentes were quoted 68 francs., being 5 cents better than yesterday.

Yesterday a crowded and very influential meeting of the importers of foreign and colonial produce was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the amended resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having reference to such produce. All the great city houses were represented. Several members of Parliament were present. Mr. T. Baring, M.P., moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"That it is of vital importance to this country that the trade which makes Great Britain the depot of produce for the supply of all parts of the world should continue to be as free as possible from all restrictions and impediments, and that no obstacles should be offered to its maintenance and expansion." The second resolution condemned the proposal of new taxes and charges, in resolutions Nos. 16, 17, and 18, on the Customs Act, believing that they would prove most unequal and vexatious in their operation, and in many instances would injuriously affect large and important branches of commerce. One or two other resolutions were passed, and they were subsequently embodied in a petition to Parliament. The following members of Parliament took part in the proceedings:—Colonel Sykes, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Hankey, Mr. T. Vivian, and Mr. Adam Black. Eight other members were present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir William Russell, late member for Dover, is spoken of as a candidate for Norwich.

Mr. Wild, Q.C., will, it is believed, be the new judge.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Lord TAUNTON moved that the House agree with the House of Commons in an address to her Majesty on the subject of the Coumercial Treaty with France. That Treaty had been almost unanimously assented to by the Commons, who, in so doing, reflected the opinions of the country. British statesmen had long viewed with deep concern the small commercial intercourse between the two countries, and England, at this moment, exported less to France than to Holland, but little more to Turkey, and the Treaty would lessen the chance of hostilities, and, if they did occur, would diminish their rigour. Their lordships should recollect how large a step this was in advance of the present prohibitory protective system in France. The opportunity of altering that system should have been seized whenever the opportunity occurred, without regard to the financial position of the moment. We were perfectly justified for such an object in sacrificing revenue. He believed that British shipping would greatly benefit from the Treaty, as it could not but profit by the extension of our trade. In its political aspect he saw much good and feared no mischief. There were none of the stipulations made by the country to which, on their own grounds, he could not consent. He defended the 11th and other articles of the Treaty which had been challenged, and declared that there never was a compact between two nations with a fairer prospect of mutual advantage.

The Earl of CORK seconded the address, declaring that all the great interests of the country had already expressed their approval of the Treaty.

Earl GREY thought that matters had gone too far to oppose the Treaty, and felt bound to oppose the address. It was unnecessary and useless for its avowed purpose. It expressed an approval of the Treaty as a whole, to which he could not consent, and as the Treaty was bound up with the Budget, it committed them to the financial scheme of the Government, which he objected to, as effecting great changes without a fair prospect of advantage. The arguments for the reduction of taxes, founded on the falling in of the long annuities, were purely painful. He adverted at length to the deficit, which next year would be greater than at present, involving an income-tax of at least a shilling in the pound. They were told that next year they were to have a Parliament elected under a new Reform Bill, chosen, in great part, by those who did not pay direct taxes of any kind. Was it prudent to leave to such a Parliament, in the first year of its existence, the task of deciding the principles upon which our future financial expenditure was to rest? The Budget, in his opinion, was a dangerous one, and that Treaty which rendered necessary the most objectionable of its arrangements was not entitled to their lordships' approval. He then adverted to Savoy, blaming the Government for having signed the Treaty without first obtaining from France a distinct disavowal of her intention to annex that territory. Foreign nations believed that our only object was to sell our cotton, and they regarded this Commercial Treaty as a sop to induce us to submit to the annexation of Savoy, and that the resistance of the Government was a mere pretence. Under these circumstances he could not give his vote in favour of the address.

Lord WODEHOUSE defended the Treaty, entering into details to show that the tariff of France was now closely assimilated to America.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that some years ago, when he held office, attempts were made to induce France to enter into a Commercial Treaty, but the terms offered by that Power were not considered satisfactory. He could not consent to a one-sided measure.

The Earl DE GREY and RIPON hoped that the House would not separate itself from the other House in the work now so nearly completed, and which afforded mutual advantages to both countries. Nothing was given to France by the Treaty which was not in itself advantageous to ourselves. It could only be considered a political treaty, and that it afforded a guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

Earl STANHOPE was most anxious for friendly relations with France, but did not believe the present Treaty was calculated to effect that object. Still, he would not like to see, on such a subject, that House in collision with the Commons, and hoped the opposition to the address would be withdrawn.

Lord OVERTON objected to the details of the Treaty, especially to the article affecting coal, a material exhaustible, which could not be reproduced, and which was becoming more and more important as a munition of war.

The Duke of ARGYLL defended the policy of the Government, and the able scheme which had been produced out of difficult circumstances.

The Earl of DERBY remarked that the most powerful arguments against the Treaty had come from the supporters of the Government. The question now before them was not whether they were to express direct approval of it; he believed the address to be unnecessary, and to involve neither acceptance nor rejection of the Treaty. He declared that our finance would not admit of the sacrifice imposed by the Treaty, and considered the future estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be fallacious. He criticised the financial scheme of the Government, and asked how we were to meet the deficit of the coming year, and declared the policy of the Government to be in direct opposition to that of Sir R. Peel. He saw nothing in the plans of Government to enable him to hope for a renewal of revenue. The plans now adopted were at direct variance with the declared opinions of Mr. Gladstone in former times, and with the proposals of the Whig Government itself in preceding sessions. They were taking the first step towards a large and permanent income-tax. Even if the Treaty was as advantageous as he believed it injudicious, he would not, under present circumstances, take it at sacrifices of revenue. The Treaty bore on the face of it marks of haste and want of consideration. He agreed with the opinion of the French themselves, that the measure was a sop to induce England to wink at the annexation of Savoy. At all events, the coincidence of the treaty and the annexation was painful and unfortunate. He deeply regretted the measure taken by the Emperor of the French, which would diminish the credit hitherto given to his declarations, and would entail upon Europe the cost of increased armaments; still, although he objected to the address, he would not oppose it, and considered it unadvisable at such a time to take the sense of the House.

After some remarks from the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, and the Earl of Hardwicke,

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, at great length, and at one o'clock in the morning, vindicated the Commercial policy of the Treaty, entering into the history of past transactions, and declaring that, having set the example of free trade, we had at last succeeded in inducing other nations to follow it.

The House then divided, when the address was carried by 68 to 38.

Their Lordships then adjourned at 2 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL introduced his Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in England. He proceeded to explain its principles in considerable detail. He proposed to abolish all distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency, and then to remove all inducement to the creditors to keep the insolvent in prison. He would further do away with the discreditable system whereby a debtor refusing to give an account of his estate might be kept in prison four years. Hitherto, traders, on account of the expense of bankruptcy, had been driven to the Insolvent Court with its concomitant of imprisonment. He proposed that henceforth a debtor, willing to make a surrender of his property, might be adjudged 'a bankrupt on his own application. His object was to allow the honest debtor to be discharged, so as to benefit by his future exertions, and he therefore proposed that his discharge should be free as to any obligations on his future earnings. It would be better to have no discharge at all, rather than to give him the mockery of a discharge, which would involve his being brought up again another time. If the insolvent was not able to bear the expense of his own application to be adjudged a bankrupt, he should be allowed to be brought up and sued for the expenses. In the case of the fraudulent debtor who wished to remain in prison, after 14 days' imprisonment he would be considered to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and be brought up whether he would wish or not. By the proposed law the non-trader would be subject to the same rule as the trader, but the actual law involved many technical acts of bankruptcy to traders which it would be hard to apply to non-traders not acquainted with the rules of the law. He proposed to do away with these technical acts of bankruptcy and substitute simple acts, of which there would be no doubt; they would be such as absconding or remaining abroad to defeat creditors, and allowing goods to be sold under judgment, about which there would be no doubt whatever. He next came to the alterations he proposed in the judicial and administrative division of the law. At present they were mixed up in the most absurd fashion; they had courts of every variety of principle and of action. In one branch the judge would be sitting without jurisdiction, as when he presides over a meeting of creditors, and thought there was a confusion of principle utterly at variance with the course of justice. There was no necessity for the compound of judgment and administration, or for five commissioners, each transacting business in his own way. He therefore proposed to sweep away the commissioners in bankruptcy altogether, leaving them in full receipt of their existing emoluments, requiring them still to be auxiliaries in the administration of justice whenever required. He proposed, in their place, to appoint one judge, with the same rank and emoluments as of the judges of the land, confining his duties altogether to matters of a judicial character; and the administrative functions now performed by the commissioners would be performed by the registrar in bankruptcy. All meetings of creditors, private examinations, and dividend meetings would be performed by registrars, with the same duties and powers as the masters and chief clerks in ordinary courts, subject to appeal to the judge in chambers. At present, the loss to creditors was enormous, through their being compelled to come to London, at whatever distance they may reside. He proposed, therefore, that the registrar should be sent to the locality where the debtor resides, to conduct the examination of the debts, so as to meet the interests and wishes of the creditors. He further proposed that in the London districts there should be an auxiliary court, for the purpose of dealing with small estates, when the assets do not exceed £500. About the London district he felt satisfied, but he had great difficulties about the country districts. He should be glad if he could have done away with the district courts of bankruptcy, and substitute the county courts, but there were reasons which rendered this impossible at once. He therefore proposed that on the death of any district commissioner, her Majesty might, by order in Council, be able to enter into new arrangements, transferring the power of bankruptcy administrations to the county court. He pointed out the immense inconvenience of the actual county system, which it would be desirable to remove with as little delay as possible. The bill further contained provisions for private arrangements which should have the same effect as proceedings in bankruptcy. The administration of the estate would, without unnecessary publicity, be vested in trustees, against whom the debtor might resort to proceedings in bankruptcy. He trusted that the income of the County Bankruptcy Court would enable them to dispense with all fees except entrance fees, and these would be reduced to the smallest possible amount. He then came to the mode of carrying out the proceedings in bankruptcy. The adjudication would be made as soon as the petition was presented, immediately after which an official assignee would be appointed to the estate, who would discharge the duties now devolving upon the messenger. At present there was a host of restless functionaries, all to be paid out of the estate. He proposed to abolish the messengers altogether. The present profits of the messengers were enormous, while their duties were done by deputies at small charges. The official assignee would have the charge of the estate until the creditors' assignee was chosen. The principle of the bill was, that the estate of the debtor belonged to the creditor; and it should belong to the majority of the creditors definitely to decide upon the course to be pursued. With regard to the difficulties of the division of powers and duties between the official and creditors' assignees, various opinions existed as to the plan to be adopted. He proposed to take a middle course, so that if the majority of the creditors desired it, the official assignee should deliver all moneys and the management of the estate to the creditors' assignee. He proposed further that the creditors' assignee should render quarterly accounts, to be audited by the official assignee, who should see that all the moneys were properly paid into the Bank of England. The positions of the estate should be reduced to a printed account, and sent to every creditor within three months after the bankruptcy. With regard to the emoluments of the official assignee, he found that in London at present this amounted to about £1,300 a year, and £1,200 in the country. He proposed that in future, independent of the allowance for clerks, the official assignees should have a certain minimum salary of £800 a-year, to be increased by the court according to the amount of business, till it reached a maximum of £1,500 yearly. As to the certificates: in the granting of these the greatest inconsistency prevailed in the actual courts. One court granting of first-class certificates one in twenty-eight, another one in fourteen, a third one in four. These matters all trenched upon criminal proceedings, and he proposed to grant to a court of criminal proceedings the power of deciding on the suspension of certificates. As to the estates of persons declared insolvents, those were now administered by the Court of Chancery in a manner equally cheap and expeditious, at an average cost not exceeding 5 per cent. on the value of the estate, which will leave this power in the hands of that court, as the duties could not be performed more cheaply by private persons. He trusted the House would endeavour, in committee, to render this bill as perfect as possible, proposing if the Bill was read a second time, to take the committee as soon as possible after Easter.

Sir F. KELLY congratulated the House on the production of a measure which, he believed, would be an immense benefit to the country.

Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Malins, Mr. Bazley, Mr. Murray, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Hadfield approved of the measure, while criticising some of its details.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND moved for leave to introduce a bill to remove doubts as to the application of the Common Lodging Houses Acts to England, and to explain and amend the provisions of the same, as far as they relate to Ireland. The object of the bill was simply to extend the provisions of the English Lodging Houses Acts to Ireland, and to explain and amend its provisions.

Leave was then given to introduce a bill.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Acts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 1st of January, 1862, the hop duty should be 20s. per cwt., and 15s. after the 1st of January, 1862.

Mr. DOBSON moved an amendment that after January, 1862, the duty should be fixed by Parliament, leaving the question open to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and protested against assuming the functions of Parliament of next year, as was done by the amendment.

Mr. HARDY reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was himself doing precisely the same thing.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he was legislating for 1862 at the direct request of the hop growers.

The amendment was negatived by 138 to 104.

The resolution was then agreed t .

The resolution of a duty of 1s. per ton on foreign, and colonial built ships was then agreed to.

After some formal business, the House adjourned at ten minutes to twelve.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Northamptonshire Stakes—800 to 8 on the field (offered); 100 to 6 agst Baron (offered); 20 to 1 agst Man at Arms (taken); 20 to 1 agst Professor Dick (taken).

City and Suburban—10 to 1 on the field (offered); 16 to 1 agst Homeward Bound (taken).

Chester Cup—15 to 1 agst Viatka (offered); 33 to 1 agst Herne (taken); 500 to 7 agst Rising Sun (taken).

Derby—500 to 7 agst Rising Sun (taken).

2,000 Guineas—5 to 2 on the field (offered—take 3 to 1).

TATTERSALL'S.

Northamptonshire—12 to 1 agst Rattlebone (taken); 15 to 1 agst Clare; 20 to 1 agst Tommy Noble; 20 to 1 agst Sam Spode; 20 to 1 agst Philomel; 25 to 1 agst Old Robert (all taken).

City and Suburban—23 to 1 agst Apollyon (taken); 33 to 1 agst Nucleus (taken).

2,000 Guineas—5 to 2 agst Buccanier (taken).

Derby—8 to 1 agst Buccanier (taken); 12 to 1 agst Umpire (taken); 33 to 1 agst Lancaster (offered); 35 to 1 agst Cramond (taken).

Chester Cup—15 to 1 agst Viatka (taken); 15 to 1 agst Gaspard (taken); 20 to 1 agst Tame Deer (taken); 25 to 1 (offered); 25 to 1 agst Longrange (offered); 33 to 1 agst Birmingham (taken); 40 to 1 agst Herne (taken); 40 to 1 agst Greek (taken); 40 to 1 agst Independence (taken); 66 to 1 agst First Lord (taken); 66 to 1 agst Telegram (taken); 66 to 1 agst Twilight (taken).

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 15.—Sugar quiet. Rice in good demand. Linseed in good demand; 4,000 bags sold at 52s. for Bombay, and 49s. 6d. for Bengal. Pepper—109 bags Singapore sold at 4¾.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, MARCH 15.—Short supply of English wheat; sales were at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Foreign no change. Barley and oats limited request at late rates. Oats only taken in retail. Beans firm.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, MARCH 15.—Supply of cattle and sheep smaller than last Thursday, demand for beef dull; prices unchanged; mutton advanced about ½d. per lb. top Scotch, 6½s. per cwt.; top Irish, 58s. to 60s. per cwt. middling, 50s. to 55s. per cwt.; mutton, 7½d to 8½d. At market 972 cattle; 1,284 sheep.—(John Tiernan and Sons.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Liffey-street, March 15.

SIR,—Having seen in this morning's IRISH TIMES a letter signed "A Citizen," complaining that the advertisements of several of our auctioneers have not been inserted in your paper, I also protest against this omission, as by reason of it I have been prevented attending many auctions which I should otherwise have done. I am aware that many others have been similarly inconvenienced, and in my opinion it must prove very injurious to the interests of the public. I would suggest that those who have property to dispose of should employ only those auctioneers who study their clients' interests, by inserting their advertisements in papers of a moderate price, such as are read by your humble servant,

A BROKER.

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SIR,—Your friend, "A Citizen," in this day's IRISH TIMES, just meets my case, respecting the non-appearance in your paper of the daily auctions in the city. Allow me to state I am at the inconvenience, although I read your paper in preference to any, that of having to resort to *Saunders'* for sales which are of weekly publication.

ALSO A CITIZEN.

N.B.—I enclose my shop bill.

Sporting.

HOTWH AND BALDOYLE SPRING MEETING, 1860.

(FROM OUR OWN COMMISSIONARY.)

Weight for the Railway Plate of 50 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, half forfeit, to be run on Tuesday, 20th March:—Mario, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; Frank, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb; Indian Queen, aged, 8st 3lb; Mimosa, 5 yrs, 8st 0lb; Capt. Franklin (late Knight of the Blaze), 4 yrs, 8st 0lb; Easter Monday, 6 yrs, 7st 12lb; Knight of Malta, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb; Full Cry, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb; Lady Abbess, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb; Ray Taffany Gelding, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb; Nuncio, 5 yrs, 7st 8lb; The Lamb, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb; Oniesa, 8 yrs, 7st 5lb; Colt, by Barbarian, out of Sharavogue's dam, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb.

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HOTWH AND BALDOYLE SPRING MEETING, 1860.

(FROM OUR OWN COMMISSIONARY.)

Weight for the Railway Plate of 50 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, half forfeit, to be run on Tuesday, 20th March:—Mario, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; Frank, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb; Indian Queen, aged, 8st 3lb; Mimosa, 5 yrs, 8st 0lb; Capt. Franklin (late Knight of the Blaze), 4 yrs, 8st 0lb; Easter Monday, 6 yrs, 7st 12lb; Knight of Malta, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb; Full Cry, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb; Lady Abbess, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb; Ray Taffany Gelding, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb; Nuncio, 5 yrs, 7st 8lb; The Lamb, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb; Oniesa, 8 yrs, 7st 5lb; Colt, by Barbarian, out of Sharavogue's dam, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb.

LIMERICK COURSING CLUB—March 14 and 15.

Stewards—J. Speight, Jr. Russell, R. Hinde, G. Hewson, J. Scott, Esqrs. Judge—R. Westropp, Esq. Slipper—M. Callaghan. Thomas Fosbery, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

The Challenge Cup, value 50 sovs.

1ST TIES.

Mr. Fitzmaurice's Othello—A bye.
Mr. William's Garryowen (drawn).
Mr. Hewson's Friseur beat Mr. Fitzmaurice's Martin Flynn (1).
Mr. Dobbyn's Father Tom beat Mr. Speight's Star of the West.
Mr. Scott's Shade beat Mr. Russell's Romance.
Mr. Hewson's Samson—A bye.
Mr. Scott's Sovereign beat Mr. Russell's Revenge.
Mr. Bayley's Phantasy beat Mr. Fosbery's Flambeau.
Mr. Speight's Babel beat Mr. Fosbery's Firebrand.

2ND TIES.

Friseur beat Othello.
Shade beat Father Tom.
Samson beat Sovereign.
Babel beat Phantasy.
Consolation Stakes for dogs beaten in First Ties for Cup.
Martin Flynn beat Garryowen.
Romance beat Star of the West.
Revenge—A bye.
Flambeau—A bye.
Phantasy (drawn).

TROUSERS.—WALKING—RIDING—DRESS.

I wish particularly to call the attention of my Customers, and purchasers of Clothing generally, to the large stock at present in my Warerooms, and to my supply of Trouserings especially. Paying particular attention to this branch, and receiving my supply from some of the first manufacturers, I can with peculiar confidence recommend the varied qualities, suited for Walking, Riding, or Dress. In the Cutting Department my plan of having separate foremen for Coat and Trousers Cutting is calculated to attain an amount of perfection not otherwise so readily attainable.—98, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. RICHARD ALLEN.

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY CORK.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Thursday, 15th March, 1860.

Both Judges arrived here this morning from Killarney.

COUNTY CROWN COURT.

Mr. Justice Christian took his seat this afternoon, when the commission for the county was opened with the usual formalities. The Grand Jury, whose names appeared in a former impression, were then re-sworn for the discharge of criminal business.

His Lordship, in giving them his charge, regretted to say that some serious offences appeared upon the calendar; amongst others, a charge against a man for the murder of his wife. It would be their duty carefully to consider the evidence which would be laid before them in their Grand Jury room, and not to find true bills unless they were satisfied that a *prima facie* case were made by the witnesses who would be sent before them for examination, in which event, however, it would become their duty to submit the cases for the investigation of a petty jury.

CITY CROWN COURT.

Mr. Baron Hughes, at the same time, took his seat in this court, when the commission for the city was opened, and the Grand Jury re-sworn.

The city calendar is light.

No other business was gone into this evening, and each Court was adjourned until next day, when the trial of the criminal cases will be proceeded with.

It is believed that there will not be as much civil business in either the county or city courts as usual.

COUNTY KILKENNY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Thursday, March 15th.

CROWN COURT.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Thomas Power was indicted for the manslaughter of Richard Ruth, on the 3rd of January, 1860.

Mr. Wall, Q.C., stated the case. The deceased kept a public-house in this county. The prisoner had married the daughter of the deceased, and on the night of the 3rd of January deceased went to bed. After he had been asleep some time the prisoner came into the bedroom, pulled deceased out of bed, and in about fifteen minutes the deceased expired. The doctor would prove that the deceased had died from the effects of injuries received that night.

Bessy Ruth, examined by Mr. Rolleston, Q.C.—Proved that the prisoner was married to her sister Bridget; there were in the house, on the night of 3rd of January last, deceased and his wife, prisoner and his wife, witness and two servants; deceased went to bed about nine o'clock; witness slept in the same room as her father; the prisoner slept over the room of deceased; there was a carman, called James Power, stopping in the same house; prisoner and this carman were talking together in the evening; witness heard prisoner say that evening, "There never was a Ruth able for a Power;" after using these words prisoner came into the bedroom of deceased; there was no person in the room except witness and deceased; witness caught hold of prisoner and said, "For God's sake and the blessed Virgin, have nothing to do with my father;" the prisoner had a brass candlestick in his hand, which witness took from him; prisoner then went over to the bed where her father was; her father then said, "Is that Tom?" stretching out his hand to shake hands with him, as I thought; the deceased jumped out of bed, when the prisoner pushed him down to the end of the room; witness then heard a sort of noise like a crush; witness then called "Murder," when James Ryan and deceased's wife came up to the room where my father was dying; James Ryan and another man brought prisoner out of the room; I saw prisoner about ten minutes after my father had died; in the meantime, prisoner came into the room before her father died; prisoner called witness to an opposite room, when he said, "Are you aware that there is £40 in the bank?" he (prisoner) said, "If your father dies within a year, the money is all to go to me (prisoner); the money I will give to you, as he is no more;" this occurred on a Tuesday night; her father kept his money in a box, the key of which he had tied round his neck; my mother had this key that evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—It was quite dark when prisoner came into the room; deceased was a drinking man—a noisy man when he was drunk—sometimes a turbulent man in his own family; owing to his disposition her mother was obliged to leave home and take refuge in a friend's house in Kilkenny; deceased had been heavy and drowsy for some time—even could not shave himself; witness was to get her fortune out of the place, and her father's lease was to be transferred to prisoner; could not say whether the shutters of the window were closed or not; prisoner meant by the word "quash," quiet.

Ellen Power, a servant in the house of deceased, examined by Mr. Curtis—Proved that she left a candle a-light in the room of deceased, when he went to bed; heard the deceased say he would give prisoner the most part of his fortune the next morning; witness heard great noise in the room of deceased about the time he died; heard the prisoner say that "he did not think he gave him any hurt that would cause his death."

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris, Q.C.—The feet of deceased were bathed; prisoner helped to bathe them; saw the old man shaved that evening; saw him drinking that night.

Bridget Ruth, the wife of deceased, examined by Mr. Wall, Q.C.—Proved that she brought down the candle which Ellen Power had left in the room when deceased had gone to bed; that when she went into the room of deceased the prisoner had hold of deceased by the throat; she called James Ryan to put him out; that the prisoner had said to her, "There's enough harm done, but I will give you £10 a year and the liberty of the house, the same as before."

Cross-examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—Left home some time before to stop with her daughter in Kilkenny.

Dr. Bradley, examined by Mr. Rollestone, Q.C.—Saw deceased after death; there was a slight abrasion of the skin; on the left temple, also two scratches on the throat; on *post mortem* examination the brain presented a very congested appearance; considers amount of extravasation sufficient to cause death; there were traces of a disease of long standing in the brain, the result of inflammatory action going on for a long time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Edward Johnstone—Had known the deceased for years; he had consulted me about six weeks previously; he was then under the influence of drink; I told him to come to me again, but he never came to me; from witness' knowledge of constitution and habits, death might have been caused by extravasation; passion might produce death in a man of his temperament; a very slight cause might produce death.

To a Juror—I don't think a fall would have caused the wounds on the neck or temple.

James Ryan corroborated the statements of the former witnesses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris, Q.C.—Saw the prisoner holding deceased by the throat, but could not say whether helping or assaulting him.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., on behalf of the prisoner, stated that, although the crime the prisoner stood in the dock for was not a capital offence in the eye of the law, it was a very serious one; that the deceased had been proved to have been a man of very irritable temperament; that the doctor had proved that there had been extravasation on the brain; that this had been the sole cause of death; that even a violent passion would cause this, and that there had been no evidence of any corporal violence; that there was a public-house keeper in Ballyhale actually so diseased that he had been obliged to have himself shaved, showing the state of the man and the state of his brain; that the law would not permit him to examine the wife of the prisoner to explain what were the motives which brought her and her husband into the bedroom of her father, but that they might assume his motive to have been a kind one; James Ryan says that the prisoner was supporting the deceased when he came into the room; this was the truth, and not what the excited wife of the deceased had imagined so often that now she believed it. The conduct of the prisoner after the occurrence was all kindness; he proposed to bathe his feet, thinking he was in a fit; sends his wife for the priest—was this to get another witness against him? The doctor's evidence is conclusive that mental excitement alone would be sufficient to cause the death of Richard Ruth.

The counsel on behalf of the prisoner had no witnesses to produce, but would leave the case in the hands of so intelligent a jury.

On Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., proceeding to reply, the learned Judge expressed his opinion that there was no necessity for so doing. However, Mr. Rollestone thought it necessary for the Crown to do so.

Archdeacon O'Shea, parish priest of Ballyhale, gave the prisoner an excellent character.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., for the prosecution, told the jury that the Crown did not prosecute the prisoner for murder, but whether the prisoner had, in any way, accelerated the death of the deceased, Richard Ruth; that when the prisoner came into the room deceased spoke to him; in another minute he (deceased) was speechless; that the prisoner must have been the cause of this change; that this change was the commencement of the death of the deceased; that Bessy Ruth having run to stop him coming into the room showed that he was threatening the deceased.

The learned Judge then charged the jury, who had not returned a verdict when this despatch left.

Counsel for the prosecution—Messrs. Wall, Q.C.; Rollestone, Q.C.; and J. Curtis.

Counsel for the prisoner—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C.; Harris, Q.C.; and E. Johnstone.

The Queen *v.* Colleton.

The prisoner was indicted for having, on the 13th of Dec., stabbed James Croake.

James Croake, the prosecutor, proved that the prisoner had met him, and had a scuffle with him, on the 13th of December, and afterwards discovered he had been stabbed.

Thomas Browne proved he saw the prisoner and the prosecutor scuffling.

Dr. Ryan proved the injury must have been done by some motion on the part of the prisoner, and could not have been done by accident.

The prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Counsel for the Crown—Messrs. Wall, Q.C.; and Curtis.

Counsel for the prisoner—Messrs. Edward Johnstone and Lover.

GALWAY ASSIZES.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

March 14th, 1860.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes.)

His Lordship took his seat in the Crown Court precisely at 5 o'clock.

The Grand Jury having been sworn by Mr. Bates, the Clerk of the Crown,

His Lordship addressed them as follows:—Mr. Lambert, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the county of Galway, it was with very sincere pleasure, indeed, that I congratulated your High-Sheriff on the appearance of your jail, after having visited it. I have every reason to congratulate you on its appearance and condition, and I wish I could also congratulate you on the appearance of the calendar, but I am sorry to say it does not afford the same features of congratulation, as it exhibits so many as twenty-five cases, one of them being of a very serious character indeed, which will require and deserve your anxious consideration. Still, I am happy, after considering the nature of the crimes on the face of the calendar, to offer you my congratulations on the absence of a species of outrage which I have observed in some of the counties on the circuit: I mean the absence in this county of crimes of an agrarian character. None of the crimes on the calendar afford features of an agrarian description, and I am therefore happy to say that your county appears to be free from that class of crime. The particular case on your calendar to which I have alluded is one which might occur even in the best-regulated society. I am told the evidence in the case will be circumstantial. I mention that in order that it may secure your most serious consideration and attention. Probably, in

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Tuesday Evening.—Fifteen years ago, when Europe was comparatively quiet, the starting of steamboats on the Danube was an event, and the name of Count Szechenyi, the regenerator of Hungary, was in all men's minds; that patriot was the vivifying genius of his country, and set every improvement in motion. Over excitement on the eve of Kossuth's revolutionary proceedings obliged him to retire from publicity, and he has been ever since in privacy at Dobling. Every tourist or statesman that visited this part of Europe was sure to pay him homage, and he is now near 90 years old, infirm and incapacitated from labour. This is the man whom the Austrian police have just had the indecency to molest, making a domiciliary scrutiny in his calm abode, and violating all the sanctities of renown, integrity, and unsullied virtue. They found nothing, but have raised a feeling of indignation all over Hungary, which no other insane act of the Vienna Government could produce.

All visitors for the last twenty years know at Naples the Hotel Vittoria, on the Chiaia, kept by the honest Switzer, M. Zir. "Mine host" has just been seized and coffered with a whole batch of the nobility and gentry. The razzia had been going on three days, and the fangs of Police Minister, Ajossa, have clutched a multitude of lawyers, a lot of doctors in medicine, and countless students. Marquis Volcano, Marquis Bella, Duke Proto have fled. The capital is in a paroxysm of terror. The Ambassadors of France, England, and Spain, have made ineffectual remonstrances.

Baron Ricasoli's official reply to Count Cavour's proposal for a *plebescite* as to annexation, or *per contra* what Napoleon III. calls *autonomie*, is a document full of truth and sagacity. This is the substance of that State paper:—

"For the last ten months, or rather the last ten years, Tuscany has yearned for identification with North Italy. This tendency arose partly from antipathy to Austria, but mainly from serious reflection on the precariousness of its isolated destiny. There exists a false notion among foreign politicians that we cling to what they denominate the historical traditions of Florence, and that we are reluctant to merge into Italian nationality. All that sort of thing was very well when civilisation was more advanced on the Arno than on the Danube, the Seine, or the Thames. But after the 15th century, when small dukedoms and scattered principalities all over Europe agglomerated themselves into four or five leading Powers, and took the guidance of the Continent, when commerce found new haunts, and Prussia, Russia, and England, with Holland and Portugal, eclipsed Tuscany, we felt our inferiority, and tamely submitted to be a dependency of the most backward of all European Powers; but once that Italy had a chance of taking up her natural position of equality with great nations, we could have but one resolve. At any cost we seek to escape the ignoble embrace of Austria, which hugs the Courts of Rome and Naples, stigmatised by all Europe as 'la negation de toute civilisation.'"

As an odd commentary on these enlarged and enlightened views of sound national policy, I notice that the major domo at the Tuileries, Duc de Bassano, still continues sending ball and supper tickets to one Tanai de Nerli, under the style and title of "Tuscan Envoy from the Grand Duke!"

The engineer, Colonel Menabrea, who had traced the fortifications of Bologna, has been made a senator by the King, at which Savoy, his native land, does not feel proper pride. Indeed no pulse for Italian glory beats in the territory, and 10,000 signatures have been given by the northern districts for junction with Switzerland. The French party is strong in Chambery and in the country parts round Nice. Monaco, as I before stated, is actually bought and paid for.

Le Nord says that several English families refuse to leave Rome, as they look forward to a regular *raree show* not exhibited for centuries, and not likely ever to occur again in the history of the world, viz., the excommunication, by bell, book, and candle, of King Victor Emmanuel in St. Peter's, hung with black and decorated with other stage properties. In common fairness, as this act relies for justification on a certain canon of the Council of Trent, not exclusively referring to Papal domains, Leopold of Belgium should be included as holding the principality of the Bishop of Leige, the King of Prussia as keeping that of Cologne's archbishop, the King of Bavaria for usurping that of the Bishop of Saltzburg, and the French Emperor for still keeping Avignon.

M. Grandguillot says he scorns to retaliate on M. Villemain, who had spelt his name in derision *Grand Guillot* in that stupid pamphlet of his about the Pope. "He won't write *Vile Main*."

ITALY.

A Turin correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* writes on the 10th:—

"I have just been informed that Count Cavour has sent off to Paris a note in which he declares that Piedmont, of her own free will, cedes to France the territories of Nice and Savoy. The French Envoy, who was to leave this place for Milan, and maintain a significant reserve during the vote, has relinquished that journey. Everything concurs to show that the good understanding between the Sardinian Government and the Cabinet of the Tuileries will not be troubled."

The *Nazione* of Florence states that the Bishop of Pescia has resolved to go in procession at the head of his clergy to vote at the elections; and that the clergy of Pistoia have published an address to the people in favour of annexation.

The *Gorrier Mercantile* states that military preparations are being pushed on throughout Piedmont and Central Italy with the greatest activity. At Bologna the fortifications are rising rapidly; heavy ordnance and muskets arrive daily, and the troops are being daily practised. The Government has ordered the purchase of a large number of oxen. General Cialdina arrived at Modena on the 7th, and was received with an ovation, this being the first time he had revisited his native town after an absence of 20 years.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 9th have arrived. The *Novedades* states that extensive works have been projected at Tetuan, and that some Spanish merchants are about to establish themselves there; and from these circumstances it assumes that the town will probably not be abandoned. The few cannon with which the Moors had armed Arcilla are stated to bear the date of 1759.

SAVOY.

A proclamation, bearing date the 10th of March, has been issued by M. Orso Serra, the Governor of Chambery, on the subject of the proposed annexation. "You are called upon," he says, addressing the inhabitants, "to choose between the ancient monarchy of Savoy, towards which you unite a secular affection with an unlimited devotion, and the nation which has so many claims on your sympathies, as well by reason of its vicinity as of the benefit it has recently conferred. However acute would be the King's regret if he learned that the provinces which have been the glorious cradle of the monarchy should decide upon a separation from the rest of his States, he cannot refuse to recognise the manifestations that have been made."

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN LOMBARDY.

The *Independance Belge* has the following:—

"As we hinted yesterday, the French troops cantoned in Lombardy will not return into France, Marshal Vaillant having received contrary orders. There are three accounts of the motives which actuated the French Government in thus modifying their intentions. According to one, the first orders were merely provisional, to the effect that the troops were to hold themselves in readiness to move. This version is the least probable, since the orders in question were issued a long time ago, and it was even thought that they would have been followed by an occupation of Tuscany, for the purpose of preventing the annexation. According to the second account, Count Cavour solicited and obtained a postponement of the departure of the French troops, in order that the measure might not, under existing circumstances, look like a rupture between the two Governments. The third version considers the cause of the change of disposition to have been the reports of Marshal Vaillant, who showed that the withdrawal of the troops under his command would be the signal for a collision between the Austrian troops massed on the further bank of the Mincio and the Italian volunteers—Venetians for the most part—united on this side of the river, and animated with the most bitter feelings towards the authorities from whose rigour they have fled. From this to a renewal of the war there would be but one step.

"Whichever of these explanations may be the true one, the fact appears established. For the present the French will not leave Lombardy. If they change their position, it will be to form line along the banks of the Po."

Mr. Bentley announces an English edition of "An Arctic Boat Journey, by Dr. J. J. Hayes, late surgeon to the Kane expedition. This work describes a journey made by a party of eight persons, from the brig Advance, during the Kane expedition, in hopes of communicating with the civilised inhabitants of Uparnavik, and thus finding an escape from their winter quarters, where they were blockaded; the journey over 1,000 miles to accomplish this purpose, the failure of their plans, their consequent sufferings and narrow escapes from death, and their final return to their comrades at the brig. It formed a very exciting portion of the whole Kane expedition, and was only prevented from appearing sooner by the illness of Dr. Hays.—*Critic.*

Missionary Conference in Liverpool.—The officials of the various missionary societies have made arrangements to hold a conference in Liverpool, in the Hope Hall, commencing on Monday, the 19th instant, and terminating on Friday, the 23rd. The conference will discuss the whole missionary work at home and abroad; and each discussion will be conversational, and introduced by a paper or address not exceeding ten minutes in length. Short-hand writers will be present to take down all that is said, with a view to a revised publication of the proceedings.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above board was held yesterday—

Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Maurice Connor, Henry Kingsmill, Cornelius Shannon, John Byrne, William Beasley, Andrew Rogers, Alderman Dowling, Simon Ledwidge, H. R. Gillespie, G. G. Place, J.P.; John Keogh, J. Ousely Bonsall, George Sykes, J. H. Askins, Patrick Whelan, John H. Evans, Daniel P. Ryan, J.P.

State of the House.—Remaining on previous Saturday, as per last return, 2,322; admitted during the week, 113; born, 0; discharged during the week, 113; died, 12; remaining on Saturday, 10th March, 2,310; of the above number there were 1,288 sick and infirm; 466 healthy adults; 487 healthy children, and 69 aged and healthy; out-door, 295; total, 2,605.

The ordinary house business having been transacted, the board adjourned.

METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

On Wednesday evening, the usual special religious service in connection with the above-named Hall took place at 8 o'clock, when the attendance was both numerous and respectable. The Rev. John White was the preacher. His subject was one of very great interest, and was entitled "Female Influence." After calling attention to the importance of females being pious, and showing how their characters become impressed on their children, he next drew attention to the famous women who have influenced the world's history, from the most ancient periods down to the present. Amongst the ladies particularised, were Eve, the mother of Moses, and Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, and many others whose histories have become famous. He next considered the famous men who have been noted for having mothers of strong minds and characters, whose teachings have influenced them all through life, and called many of them back from the ways of vice to those of virtue. He enumerated, in the group of such men, Luther, the Revs. John Newton, Charles and John Wesley, George Whitfield, Dr. Dwight, and William Revill, the missionary, lately deceased at Chester. All those men had pious mothers, whose teachings in youth had influenced them in manhood. He next impressed upon the ladies present, with much pathos and force, the importance of attending to the education and home-training of their children, and not leaving them so much to the extravagant rhymings of their nurses; and concluded a long and eloquent discourse a few minutes before ten o'clock. The proceedings were closed with praise and prayer, after which all quietly retired to their homes.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Thomas Moran was charged by 103 and 109 A, with being disorderly, and violently assaulting the police when arrested it.—He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Richard Symes, John Shortal, and John Roe, who described themselves as medical students, were respectively fined 10s. each, for disorderly conduct.

Henry Tracy, Maryanne Foran, and Eliza Gilligan, were brought up in custody of Detective-officers Hughes and Rice, of the G division, charged on suspicion, of having committed a robbery on the 5th instant, in the house of Mr. George Mason, at Redcow, in the county of Dublin, when a box containing a gold chain, and some gold rings, was broken open, and the property stolen.—The prisoners were remanded.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Mary Murray was brought up in custody of Police-constable 23 G, charged with the unlawful possession of a gold ring, containing an onyx stone. It was offered in pawn at Mr. Boyd's office, Phœnix-street, on the 22nd of February. The article was then detained, but the prisoner got away. She was arrested on Wednesday, in Bow-street.—The Magistrate ordered her to be remanded. The ring remains with the police.

Jane Doolan was brought up in custody of Police-constable 27 G, charged on suspicion of stealing 4 gold rings, the property of Mrs. Hannah Powell, of Upper Dominick-street. One of the rings was found in the pawn-office of Mr. Byrne, Great Britain-street, and the other in Mr. Fannin's office, Marlboro'-street. The prisoner was identified as the person who pawned the rings in both offices. She lodged in complainant's house, and said that she found the rings.—She was remanded.

EXPORTS TO FRANCE.

A return was published yesterday showing the quantities and values of manufactures and produce exported from the United Kingdom to France during the years 1854 to 1859. In '55 the value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, excluding those of foreign countries which merely passed through it, was £3,100,000; in '54, £6,000,000; in '56, £6,400,000; in '57, £6,200,000; in '58, £4,810,000; and in '59, £4,700,000. The values of the foreign and colonial produce and manufactures passing through this country in the same time were, in '54, £3,200,000; in '55, £4,400,000; in '56, £4,000,000; in '57, £5,100,000; in '58, £4,300,000; and in '59, £4,500,000.

An examination of the table relating exclusively to the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom shows that coal is the article of which the greatest value is exported, £615,000 being the declared value of the 1,391,000 tons which passed from this country into France during the year 1859. In the same year there were also exported 89,120 cwt. of coffee at a declared value of £487,083, and 6,000,000lbs. of wool valued at £428,942. The quantities of coal and coffee exported in 1859 are greater than the number of exports of previous years, but the reverse is the case with the wool, the quantity named being little more than half that exported in 1857, and considerably less than the quantities exported in any of the years to which the return refers. The value of the 82,713 tons of iron sent to France in '59 was £395,135, this being again less than values of previous exports. In 1856 the value of the iron exported was £1,186,576, and in every year referred to, '54 excepted, it was considerably greater than in '59.

Silk is the article of foreign or colonial produce which passes through this country into France in the greatest quantities, the value of that exported in '59, including both raw and thrown silk, being £1,700,000. The value of the colonial wool exported in the same time was £914,000.

Counterfeiting Trade Marks.—A large wholesale customer from London walked into the warehouse of one of our leading button manufacturers. A member of the firm, who was in attendance, held out his hand for the friendly greeting that usually preceded business negociations; to his great surprise this was indignantly refused. The customer then threw down a parcel of buttons, asking the manufacturer whether they were not made by him. The buttons, the card on which they were placed, and the papers in which they were wrapped were examined, and the name of the firm was found to be stamped on the back of the buttons; the name and a sort of escutcheon used as a trade mark were printed on the wrapping paper, which was of the same colour and quality as that used in the manufactory. The customer then explained the cause of his indignation: he had purchased these at ten per cent. under the prices he had been paying directly to the manufacturer, whom he accused of a breach of faith in supplying other dealers at a lower price. This was at once denied, and the manufacturer offered to show his books in proof of the denial. A further examination of the buttons was made; some were pulled to pieces, and then it was seen that they were only imitations of the articles they were supposed to be—that they were of inferior quality in everything but external appearance; but the imitation was so close that the manufacturer himself was at first deceived by them. Further investigation proved that the buttons were imported from the Continent, and that they were probably made in Belgium.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

Divorce in the United States.—The method by which divorces are obtained in the United States is illustrated by a case which had occurred in Kansas, reported by the *New York Times*, as follows:—"Our correspondent in Kansas apprises us that the market for divorces on the Legislative 'Change may be quoted as extremely active. Among numerous and notable applicants was Mr Robert S. Strothers, of Washington City, who married the daughter of Mrs. Myra Gaines, of litigious fame, and who sought a separation on the ground that his wife found his society disagreeable, and avoided it. The evidence upon which he relied were letters from Messrs. Crittenden, Corwin, and other members of Congress, who endorsed the grievances of which Mr. Strothers complained; and begged, as a matter of personal favour, that the Act might be passed."—A telegram from Richmond, Virginia, gives an account of a peculiar scene in a court of law. As Captain Vincent Witcher was taking testimony relative to the divorce of his granddaughter from a man named Clemens, the latter and his brother became angry and fired revolvers, grazing Witcher's clothing. The latter fired, and shot both dead. A grandson of Witcher, named Smith, attempted to enter, when the third Clemens fired upon him. Smith immediately killed him with a bowie knife. Witcher is 75 years old, well known, and was formerly president of the Danville Railroad.

Bangor.—At the petty sessions in this town, on the 10th inst., William Coulter, of Belfast, was, for the ninth time, convicted by the magistrates attending here, of hawking and disposing of spirituous liquors without licence, on the public roads and through the country. Through the exertions of Head-Constable Murphy, and M'Williams, of the Bangor constabulary, Coulter was arrested, and fined in the penalty of £30, or three months in jail; and he was conveyed to jail accordingly.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Three Seamen Drowned.—The American barque Native, Frash, master, arrived at the Tail of the Bank on Wednesday, from New York to Glasgow, with the loss of three hands. She had encountered a severe gale about midway on the passage, when five of the hands were washed from the deck by a heavy sea. Two of them however, were saved; the others were not seen afterwards.—*Daily Bulletin.*

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa bolic, &c.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO CAPTAIN SIR F. LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK, LL.D., R.N.

Yesterday the members of the Royal Dublin Society, in the presence of a crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, presented Captain M'Clintock, in the Lecture Theatre, with an address, as an acknowledgment of the valuable services which he has rendered to science by his Arctic Exploration, and also as a tribute of respect to the heroic daring and indomitable perseverence which characterised him in his many perilous adventures.

Amongst those present were—The Lord Chancellor; the Marquis of Kildare, the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, Major-General Larcom; Lieutenant-Col. Mylius; Dr. Walker; Professor Harvey, Lord Gough, John Barton, Esq.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq., T.C.; Sir Bernard Burke, Rev. Dr. Urwick, the Rev. Professor Haughton, F.T.C.D.; the Dean of the Chapel Royal, Joseph Home, jun.; Ven. Archdeacon Strong, Rev. Mr. Finlayson, Rev. Thomas Wallace, Hon. Henry Leeson, Dr. Shaw, F.T.C.D.; William Donnelly, C.B.; Dr. Barker, Admiral Hackett, Captain Sir John Hagan, J. E. Bagot, Esq.; G. F. Sidney, LL.D.

At twenty minutes past three o'clock, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, President of the Society, accompanied by the following members of his staff, entered the Lecture Theatre:—Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Major Bagot, A.D.C.; Captain Marshall, A.D.C.; Leopold A. Ellis, M.P., A.D.C: Mr. Hatchell, Private Sec.

His Excellency having been conducted to the president's chair,

Dr. Waller rose and said.—We are assembled here to-day upon a very interesting occasion, and to discharge a very agreeable duty. It is no new or rare thing for this our ancient society to number amongst its members men who have been famous in every department of literature, of science, and of art, and as such men, from time to time, rise to inscribe their names on the page of history, we sympathise with their renown, and we feel that some portion of its splendour is reflected on ourselves. (Applause.) But, my lord, it is not in the tranquil haunts of sequestered scholarship, or in the study, or the laboratory, that our distinguished brother to whom we are now about to offer the tribute of our admiration and respect has achieved his fame. (Hear, hear.) Struggling through frozen seas, and wandering over icy deserts, he has plucked bright honours from adverse circumstance; and Sir Leopold M'Clintock has won the title which he now bears as bravely as ever did knight upon the field of battle. (Applause.) And now, my lord, that he has accomplished so well and so faithfully his great mission in the cause of science, and has thereby closed, for ever I trust, the long list of those distinguished explorators, who have lavished so much that was of great price, and so much more that was beyond all price, in the pursuit of a speculation which, however scientifically interesting, is, I fear, practically fruitless—brilliant but delusive as the meteors of those Northern seas which they navigated;—now, I say, that he has accomplished thus his mission, no doubt it is fitting he should enjoy some repose for a while—that he should take that ease which is said to be so sweet to the seafarer. When safe in port he watches the struggles of others.

Suavi mari magno turbantibus acquora ventis,
E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem.

But let us hope, my lord, that, still comparatively young in age as he is, and unimpaired, as I am happy to see, in constitution and health, there are still before him many years of active and useful employment, employment in which he shall reap fresh laurels for himself, and gain new honours, I hope, for his country. It is men made of such stuff as he is, my lord—the hearts of oak, and *rober et aes triplex*—men with the breast of triple brass, that from the days of Elizabeth to the days of Victoria have been the glory and the safeguard of our empire. (Applause.) Long, my lord, may the British Isles, and amongst them this island, continue to supply the British navy with such men, and so long as they shall furnish such men as Captain Leopold M'Clintock, we may confidently hope to maintain our ancient supremacy on the sea, and, wisely defensive, to defy the world. (Applause.) I shall now proceed to read the address of the society to our distinguished brother, Captain Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, and I ask your lordship to be so good, as our president, to present it to him on our behalf, accompanying it, as I know you will, by such observations as will enhance the honour which we are met to pay him. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Waller then proceeded to read the following address:—

"To Francis Leopold M'Clintock, Captain R.N., LL.D., M.R.G.S.

"Sir,—We, your fellow-members of the Royal Dublin Society, welcome you with feelings of the liveliest pleasure upon your safe return to this your native land. We are anxious, too, to express our admiration of the rare combination of qualities which fitted you so eminently for the arduous enterprise you undertook, sustaining you through all its trials, and enabling you at length to bring it to so successful and honourable an issue.

"To touch, even in the briefest manner, the details of your long and extensive Arctic explorations, spread over a period of more than ten years, and including six winters spent in the ice, would be unsuited to an occasion like the present, and a needless recital of facts now familiar to every reader. Rather would we record our high appreciation of what your own modest narrative, nowhere alludes to, but which the concurrent testimony of those who served under you abundantly establishes, those great qualities which, to use the language of Sir Roderick Murchison, 'in moments of extreme peril elicited their heartiest admiration and ensured their perfect confidence.'

"You told us lately that one of the most powerful incentives that sustained you through so lengthened a period was the question constantly recurring to your mind, 'What will they say at home?' That home to which you have returned has said, by the voice of your assembled fellow-countrymen, that you have so done your duty as to confer honour on them as well as on yourself. We, too, will say that, amongst those whom the world counts heroes, few hold higher places in the estimation of thoughtful men than those gallant bands of Arctic explorators (amongst whom you are so honourably distinguished) who from time to time have imperilled, and many of them sacrificed, their lives in the pursuit of science. The excitement of warfare, its rapid changes and sudden issues, its scenes enacted before a thousand witnesses, may well stimulate and sustain the soldier; but they who, icebound in Polar seas, brave the horrors of a twelve weeks' night of stillness and chill desolation, who struggle through floes and icebergs in momentary peril of destruction, who traverse hundreds of miles over ice in hunger and cold and weariness and physical suffering, and everything around to depress the spirit, to deaden the energies, and to enfeeble the body; and who yet with courageous constancy and steady, hopeful devotion, persevere unflinchingly in the cause to which they have committed themselves—they indeed, exhibit, perhaps, the highest heroism—the heroism of endurance.

"But this society, with special fitness, identifies itself with your labours and sympathises with your success. They remember with pleasure that in their laboratory, and in conjunction with one of their professors, you instituted, many years ago, a series of experiments in relation to fuel and heating apparatus for Arctic travellers, that you were aided in your last expedition by the counsel and the science of one of our most distinguished members, and that you have more than verified the assurance you gave us when we forwarded a memorial to the Government in favour of Lady Franklin's solicitations, that there is now no known position, however remote, from which a well-equipped crew could not effect their escape by their own unaided efforts.

"Let us also gratefully acknowledge our own special obligations to you for your valuable donations to our Museum of Natural History; above all, for the geological specimens collected by you in your four Arctic expeditions, which now form in our museum a more extensive and better collection of Arctic rocks and fossils than is to be found in any other museum in Europe.

"In fulfilling your mission, you and your associates have added largely to science by the surveys of coasts hitherto undefined, and by determining the exact position of the extreme Northern promontory of the continent of America; above all, you have accomplished the sacred duty assigned to you in the discovery of those profoundly interesting relics which, while they solve the mystery that involved the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, establish his claims as the first discoverer of a North-west passage: but in vindicating his fame, you have made your own.

"We earnestly hope that you may long enjoy all the substantial benefits, as well as the signal honour, to which your labours have so worthily entitled you, and that your future career may redound more and more to your own distinction and to the benefit of your country."

His Excellency then rose and said—Captain Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, I consider it a very high and fortunate privilege for me that, by virtue of the position which I fill in this country, and especially in this society, I am charged with the duty of placing the interesting and appropriate address, to which we have just listened in your own brave and honest hands. (Applause.) The document itself amply and sufficiently sets forth the exact grounds which have led to this recognition and distinction being awarded to you by the eminent body now gathered around you. They do not form the first body from whom such tokens have produced, and they will not be the last. (Hear, hear.) We are echoing here to-day the sounds of welcome and approbation which have been already uttered from the Corporate bodies of Dublin and London, from the Parliament of the United Kingdom, from the Royal lips who have supplied the new title by which I have addressed you. Your qualities of disinterestedness and chivalrous enterprise, of manly hardihood and of self-collected calmness, amid both perplexities and dangers must be obvious to all who have followed your eventful history. Your contributions to geography, to natural history, and to science generally, will be best appreciated by this and other kindred learned bodies; but, speaking for myself—and I may say that if it had not been for my very strong interest in the proceedings of this day, a recent bereavement would have kept me in privacy—if I may assign weight to my own impressions by the mere attributes of courage and fortitude, common, we may proudly think, to so many of your countrymen, and certainly to so many of your associates, by any additions to our geographical and scientific knowledge, however intrinsically important, I must class that genuine and thorough absence of all assumption and of affectation, that modesty of the manner and of the heart which are typified in your whole career, in the clear and transparent current of your narrative—most of all, perhaps, in your own breathing and living presence. None, indeed, like the brave and trusty companions of your wanderings and perils can have fully felt the power and contagion of that even spirit, that happy cheerfulness, that sober piety, so unostentatious and more precious even than all the rest; yes, and the most highly valued during the long unbroken night of Arctic winter, when no change of hue relieved the leaden sky, when no sound of life broke upon the icy air, that though the material sun had departed from their gaze, and had ceased to mark their day from their night, they must have felt that there was set a moral light and a moral warmth among them, which even in the darkest and the dreariest hour kept clear the path of their duty, and fed the beacon of their hope. (Applause.) Accept then, sir, even from these inefficient hands, the address which the Royal Dublin Society now have awarded to you. From one who has in his day, in his avocations already done so much, perhaps it would be hardly fair to expect that more remained to be done; but whatever may be the Divine will in that respect, I am sure that we shall all here join in wishing that you may long, very long, enjoy the affectionate intercourse of your friends, and the admiring gratitude of your countrymen. (Loud applause.)

Captain F. Leopold M'Clintock then came forward, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He said—May it please your Excellency, I beg to offer my grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have conferred upon me, by presiding on an occasion so deeply and personally interesting to myself. Fellow-members of the Royal Dublin Society, I have availed myself of the permission kindly granted to me, to put on paper my reply to your beautiful and touching address. I have done so, because in no other way could I attempt or hope to convey to you an idea of the deep sense of obligation I feel under to you. (Applause.) The reason why I departed from the ordinary rule in this case I will explain to you in a very few words. In early life, in common with many young naval officers, I cherished the idea that the art of speaking was no part of our profession. It appeared to us that no amount of talking could ever put a ship about, neither would it hasten our promotion in any way. (Laughter.) I therefore neglected what appeared to me to be a mere accomplishment, in favour of acquiring nautical skill. (Hear, hear.) Having very unexpectedly, in some measure, become a public man, I am suffering the penalty of my neglect. I have not had the opportunity of repairing the error of my early life. A long service in the solitude and desolation of the Arctic regions has rather confirmed this deficiency; for although they are highly favourable for exercise of reflection, yet they are not in the slightest degree favourable to the actual expression of one's thoughts. (Laughter.) When Dr. Livingstone returned to London from his African travels, I happened to meet him there, and I found that he spoke his native English very imperfectly, and with a foreign accent; but on such an extraordinary occasion as the present it is quite impossible to remain silent. Inclination is stronger than habit, and I wished very much to offer briefly this explanation, and at the same time to express my regret at not being able to reply to you in a suitable speech. Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock then read the following reply:—

"May it please your Excellency and Fellow-members,

"Whilst I feel that I am very undeserving of the eloquent panegyric which you have pronounced upon me, yet the fervent language which it breathes throughout convinces me that what I have done has been sufficient to obtain for me the coveted esteem of my fellow-members of this society.

"For several years past I have, as circumstances permitted, collected specimens for your Museum of Natural History. In doing so I felt it to be a privilege to labour with you in the cause of science; and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of assuring you that I have invariably experienced the greatest courtesy and assistance from every officer of the society.

"Rightly considered, then, the geological and other specimens which I have had the pleasure of presenting to the society's museum are the fruits of the encouragement and facilities afforded to me by the Royal Dublin Society to become a contributor, and in no other way could I have acknowledged the aid so liberally extended by the council, which permitted me to avail myself of their laboratory, and, in some degree, of their funds. Under these circumstances, it was indeed a pleasure, as well as an obvious duty, to collect diligently.

"To the very handsome mention you have made of my Arctic services, especially those of my fourth and last expedition, I am quite unable to offer any suitable reply. Strong hope, combined with an earnest desire faithfully and truly to perform my duty, rather than the lofty aspiration of winning such praises as you have now bestowed, was the constant prompting of a mind less distinguished for ambition than for ardour.

"It was with the perfect knowledge that the sympathies and prayers of the civilised were enlisted in the *cause of the widow* that I undertook the responsibility of a *final search*. All national efforts to ascertain the fate of our lost countrymen had ceased when Lady Franklin boldly sent forth her 'forlorn hope,' the offspring of her undying affection, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of events that her cause should prevail.

"She is now released from harrowing suspense, and has the comfort of knowing that her husband was spared from a lingering death. She enjoys, too, the consolation of having, by her own unparalleled devotion, established on an imperishable basis his too dearly bought fame.

"As her executive, I have been honoured far beyond any merits of my own. Yet, neither the intensely gratifying spectacle which now presents itself to me, nor the high honours which have been conferred, nor the glowing language of enthusiastic friends—which are to me as words of fire—can in any way affect the grateful feeling which I entertain towards Lady Franklin, for the unbounded confidence she reposed in me, by entrusting me with the carrying out of the one great object for which *alone* she seems to have lived.

"This brief reply would fail of its chief aim, did I not assure you that my connexion with the Royal Dublin Society has been to me a source of continual gratification. Through it I have been led to join the ranks of those who are useful to science. Through it, also, I have been able to facilitate the march of the Arctic traveller, by improving his equipment; and amongst its members I have had the happiness to form friendships which time cannot impair.

"As the honoured recipient of this most touching (though too flattering) address, I feel deeply indebted to you, nor can I more than offer you abundant and heartfelt thanks for your welcome and your sympathy—so warmly and so feelingly expressed. Neither can I adequately convey to you my pride at being thus honourably identified with a society which has conferred such signal benefits upon our country by its practical application of scientific knowledge. Let me hope, however, that in the exercise of the profession to which I have the honour to belong, I may at some future period have an opportunity of proving to you how earnestly I desire to retain your esteem.

"As hitherto the wish to stand well in the estimation of good men has exerted a beneficial influence, so now, having gained your approval, I am the more anxious to show myself worthy of being your fellow-member and fellow-countryman,

"F. Leopold M'Clintock."

The Lord Justice of Appeal briefly thanked his Excellency for the honour he conferred on the society by attending that day. (Applause.)

His Excellency thanked the assemblage for the kind manner in which they had received the remarks of his excellent friend the Lord Justice of Appeal, and observed that he felt warranted in stating that, under whatever circumstances they individually might have attended that day, none would ever regret having been present on that interesting occasion. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above society was held on Wednesday evening, in the Museum Building, Trinity College, at eight o'clock. The chair was taken by

The Rev. Professor Haughton, F.T.C.D.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read by the secretary, Mr. Robert H. Scott, and confirmed by the meeting, the following gentlemen were proposed, seconded, and duly admitted members of the society:—George Ryan, C.E.; John Lyster, Thomas P. Morris, Wm. Talbot Crosbie, Joseph Hone, John Francis Waller, Edward Fottrell, Wm. Foot, Martin Browne (life member), Frederick Wm. Greene, and Wm. G. Roberts, Esqrs.

The first paper in the list was by Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., LL.D., "On the Stratigraphical Divisions of the Irish Carboniferous Series, as exhibited in the Local Tables prepared according to Fossiliferous Arrangement, in reference to the Geological Maps of Ireland."

The Chairman said, with reference to this paper, that he had been requested by Sir Richard Griffith to express his regret at his unavoidable absence from the meeting. The communication was, however, of such a character that but a few introductory words were required to explain its nature.

Professor Haughton exhibited a large book, describing all the localities productive of minerals throughout Ireland; the work is in the form of a dictionary, in which reference is made to all the various positions and qualities of minerals, alphabetically arranged.

The Secretary read a short introduction to the paper furnished by Sir Richard Griffith.

The Chairman observed that the writer of the above paper had added another and a high distinction to that society in making it the medium of its publication. It was the result of a long life of labour, and he (chairman) considered it one of the most valuable communications made to the society since his connection with it. He thought that no paper published by them would reflect greater credit upon them than the present. (Hear, hear.)

The paper was then referred to council for publication.

Papers were read by the secretary, from

W. H. Baily, F.G.S.—On "*Gorynepteris*, a new generic form of Fossil Fern, with observations on the associated Plants from the Coal Measures of Glin, county of Limerick," and

Messrs. Macdowell and Meares—"On the Geology of Black Head and White Head, county of Antrim."

After some further observations from the chairman, the meeting was adjourned to the second Wednesday in April.

In addition to the vessels now in progress at Chatham Dockyard, Admiralty orders have been received at that establishment, directing the keels of 6 line-of-battle, and other ships to be laid down as soon as vacancies occur in the building slip now occupied. The aggregate of six vessels will be nearly 20,000 tons, and the number of guns 207.

Boiler Explosion at Totnes.—Plymouth, Tuesday.—There was an explosion of an engine boiler at Totnes to-day. The roof of a shed was partially blown off, and one man in the employ of the South Devon Railway was killed. It was the engine of the down goods train, which left Exeter about seven o'clock this morning.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Panther, with the above mails, arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. this day. Mails leave for London at 10. Letters on Saturday.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

Turin, Wednesday.—The Sardinian Government, it is asserted, has consented to the demand of France to effect the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty to be made between France and Piedmont. The treaty will be followed by the votes of the municipalities, and the two contracting parties will afterwards report to the European Powers the nature and motive of this territorial arrangement between them. By this arrangement Sardinia cedes to France, Savoy unto Mount Cenis, and Nice unto Villafranca. Thus all the passes of the Alps will be possessed by France, who, likewise obtains Chablis and Faucigny. Mr. James Fozy and Dr. Kern, have been informed by the French Government that France declines to enter into negociations for ceding Chablis and Faucigny to Switzerland.

THE ITALIAN POPULAR VOTE.

Bologna, Thursday Morning.—The following is the official return of the voting in Romagna:—For annexation, 200,659; separate kingdom, 224; cancelled, 283.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Thursday.—The Montreal Ocean (s.s.) Anglo-Saxon arrived here this morning, with dates to the 4th. Passed steamer America on 13th.

The Edinburgh arrived out at New York late on the 2nd.

An official letter has been received from Mr. Townsend, Government agent, at the wreck. He says it is now ascertained, beyond doubt, that no survivors exist. Only three bodies have been found—one woman, one man (supposed to be a fireman), and one child, two years old. The cargo and materials are scattered along the shore, from Tuskar Sound and Cape Sable, as far east as Ragged Island. A considerable quantity of goods are drifting ashore at the mouth of Shelbourne Harbour.

The (s.s.) Hungarian arrived at Halifax on March 2nd.

The mails are soaked to a pulp, and will be sent to Halifax by the cutter.

Two regiments have been withdrawn from Utah, and sent to the protection of the Texian frontier.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, March 2d.—Cotton a shade better; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands at 11⅛ cents.; ashes unchanged; flour, a better inquiry, and good brands are firmer; corn firmer; pork, dull and heavy; sales unimportant; lard heavy; sugars dull and heavy; coffee quiet and firm; rice unchanged; spirits of turpentine firm at 48 to 49 dols; iron quiet, Scotch pig at 25 to 26 dols.; oils quiet and unchanged; tobacco steady; tallow quiet, and firmly held at 11 to 11⅛; freights to Liverpool unchanged.

New Orleans, March, 2nd.—Sales of cotton to-day, 13,500 bales at irregular prices; middling 10⅛ to 11; sales for week 50,000, and receipts 76,000 against 50,000 last year; exports of week, 74,000; total exports, 132,000; receipts ahead of last year 374,000; coffee firm. Exchange in London declined ⅛ per cent.

SPAIN.

Madrid, March 14.—On Monday last a Moorish messenger delivered a letter to Marshal O'Donnell from the Emperor of Morocco, professing his desire for peace, and requiring the Marshal to facilitate an arrangement advantageous to both nations. Marshal O'Donnell consented to negociate, but declared that he would not suspend his military operations.

ITALY.

Florence, March 14.—The returns of the votes in Tuscany, with the exception of 32 communes, show for annexation 333,087; separate kingdom, 13,156.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Countess Granville died yesterday at Brighton. She was the only child of the Duke of Dalberg, and Sir J. Acton, M.P. for Carlow, is an only son of the Countess by her first marriage.

The *Daily News*, in a leader, says, it is reported that Lord George Paget is about to replace General Lawrenson in the command of a brigade at Aldershott.

The arrangements at Woolwich for the manufacturing of 100-pounder Armstrong guns are now complete. The factories to give full and additional scope to the production of Armstrong's guns will be in working condition at the close of the month, with an augmentation of 300 practical hands. According to the *Post* there is a probability of comparative examinations being made with the Armstrong and Whitworth guns to prevent abuses, and to attach Parliamentary responsibility in the selection of field officers.

The *Daily News* proposes that the Commander-in-Chief should nominate the officer, and that his name should then be submitted to the Secretary of War, who should possess a vote.

RAILWAYS.

Yesterday the Railway market was buoyant the whole day, and closed firmly at a further advance; the preparations for the settlement show increased purchases for investment, owing partly to the prosperity of the manufacturing interests. Another reassuring feature is, that no fresh creations of stock to any extent are coming upon the market. Great Northern A stock rose 1½ per cent. during the day. The ordinary stock also improved 1 per cent. and the other leading British Railways, ¼ to ½ per cent.

SUGAR MARKET.

The Sugar market yesterday was firm, and a report is strongly circulated that the French duties are to be reduced, on the 15th of April, to the extent of about 50 per cent. It is also alleged that the shipments of sugar now being made from French ports are simply for the purpose of getting drawbacks; according to some accounts, Belgium likewise contemplates a reduction, but the *Times* says the whole of these statements require confirmation.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Herald* says that, yesterday, in the city, some reports of failures were circulated in the course of business hours, but they could not be traced to an authentic source. The suspension of a small but very respectable firm in the Belfast linen trade took place a day or two ago; and this fact, not being before generally known may have given rise to the statement.

THE COUNTY CORK ELECTION.

As a large number of persons throughout the county are interested in the payment of the expenses of Lord Campden's share of the recent contest, we think it well to say we have been informed, on what we consider good authority, they will all be paid, and that promptly. We may add that we have been assured full explanations on all the points now involved in mystery will be given in the course of a few days.—*Cork Examiner.*

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Anglo-Saxon (s.s.), Portland, Liverpool, and proceeded. Sailed—Ellen Morison, for Waterford; Brothers, Dublin; Choice, Barbadoes. Put back—Adelphi Camiophiote, for Limerick.

Belfast.—Arrived—Temora (s.s.) London; Venus, Tagenrog.

London Produce Market, March 15.—Sugar firm. Coffee—Sales at auction going at stiff rates. Tea dull, with downward tendency. Rice firm. Saltpetre firm.

London Tallow Market, March 15.—Market quiet. Spot and March, 58s 3d to 58s; April and June, 57s; March to June, 55s; sellers, Oct. to Dec., 53s.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—March 15.

The supply of beasts about as large as on this day week Prime heifers in good demand at a shade higher prices, but inferior cattle sold without alteration from former quotations. There was a small supply of sheep for which there was a brisk demand at ¼ per lb. advance in prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 60s. to 62s. per cwt. sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts, 44s. to 54s. sinking offal; the best wedder mutton, 8½d per lb. in sink; inferior and ewes, 8d. per lb. do.; veal, 8½d. per do. house lambs, 20s. to 22s. each.

Cavanagh and Bull, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The House of Commons was taken up during the greater part of last night's sitting with the affairs of Savoy. The subject should apparently be exhausted by this time, we hear so much of the matter, but the country is dissatisfied, and, in its dissatisfaction, will not let the question rest. Accordingly the leading speakers of this House were early on their feet, and, forgetting the dinner bell, worked away with vigorous zeal. Mr. Whiteside's speech was repeatedly applauded by both sides of the House, and effected the purpose now some time sought, and sought in vain, of unearthing the fox. The Prime Minister, who has always hitherto been considered throughout the Continent as the oracle of all British Governments, present, past, and future, in all points of our foreign policy, has, for some time back, preserved a dignified silence even when Continental questions, which were the darling of their heart, were being discussed. Some ascribed this prudent reserve to the drubbing which Mr. Whiteside had last session administered to him on the question of Lombardy, in which the Prime Minister was obliged to retract his statement, and where he did not retract, has been convicted of mental delusions, or something more formidable, by the members for the University of Dublin in the new edition of his "Italy in the Nineteenth Century;" at any rate, since the question of Lombardy was discussed in the House last year Lord Palmerston has scarcely interfered in foreign politics. Others say that my Lord Palmerston writes Lord John's despatches to foreign Powers, not trusting sufficiently to the discretion of his sub, and in return, allows the Foreign Secretary to act as his mouthpiece. But last night *Sir Oracle* barked, tortured to the point by the member of the University of Dublin. Mr. Monckton Milnes, who has spoken in every discussion which has taken place on annexation, and always in defence of Lord John, is member for Pontefract, and an author, in the poetical and political line; his verses appear in the serials occasionally. He formerly voted as a Conservative, but, like all converts, seems excessively anxious on every occasion to announce his recantation. But more important questions than the "miserable mountain tops" were on the papers last night, which, alas for posterity were nipped in the bud; for, was not Mr. Cardwell to bring in a Bill last night to amend the law relating to the Tenure and Improvement of Land in Ireland? and was not our Irish Secretary to induce the Legislature to allow the Governor and Bank of Ireland to lend money on mortage? and had not our Attorney-General given notice that he would move the first reading of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland? But, alas, poor Yorick! Forty members were not forthcoming when the occasion required, and a count out put off the evil day. I fancy the Government-whipper-in had a little to do with the matter, from the energetic movements which he displayed. It was most amusing, on the bell ringing for members to collect into the House to watch the run to the lobby, in expectation of a division, but a cry "it is no division," soon checked the hastening steps of the foremost runners, and caused the more tardy to retrace their movements to the library and tea room, whilst a crowd of members (I won't say how many Irish were amongst them) stood complacently on the wrong side of the glass-door, watching the speaker count 37, which was the number in the House of Commons at the time, and declare the House adjourned.

The sudden death of Baron Watson, whilst presiding on the bench of justice yesterday, at the assizes of Montgomeryshire, has spread a melancholy gloom over the members of the legal profession, scarcely falling short of the grief which the sudden death of Mr. Justice Talfourd, in a similar position, some time ago created. The reflection caused by two instances in so short an interval, is saddening in the extreme. Several juniors look very dignified to-day, as if in the expectation of the vacant place; but the general rumour points to the Solicitor-General as the successor, especially as he has never looked to establish a position for himself in the House of Commons, independently of his legal knowledge, and can scarcely be expecting higher rewards. His appointment will be generally approved of.

What is Mr. Bright about these times? Last night he actually shifted his seat from the Ministerial side of the House to a corresponding seat on the Opposition, where he kept up a close and loving chat with Mr. Newdegate. Does the ardent Free-trader seek to make a convert of the sturdy Protectionist? or is he desirous of retracing his own steps, and coming out under the protecting wing of "this fiery Conservative?" It is all conjecture; however, the member for Birmingham soon took up a position on the front bench of the Opposition, beside Lord Stanley, with whom, in the absence of Mr. Disraeli, he kept up a lively chat.

The committee of the Clare Election Petition have been considering their decision from an early hour yesterday, but seem very disinclined to come to a definite resolution.

The Militia.—In compliance with a motion of Mr. Byng, a return is made of the actual strength of the militia at present embodied in the United Kingdom. The grand total of all ranks is 23,735, and 8,831 are wanting to complete the nominal establishment of 32,523. The number of these men belonging to England is 13,580. to Scotland 2,684, and to Ireland 7,471.

Gloucester and Wakefield Elections.—A return was made yesterday of the expenses incurred by the commissions appointed to inquire into the Gloucester and Wakefield elections. The Gloucester inquiry cost £1,924 that at Wakefield £1,485 the amount paid in each case to each commissioner was five guineas a day.

Death from Cutting a Thumb.—A day or two ago, a woman, 48 years of age, named Mary Ann Stead, wife of Mr. Charles Stead, tailor, Barnsley, died from the effects of a slight cut on the thumb, which she had inflicted a few days previously. Soon afterwards she ran an old fork into the wound, but not feeling any pain, took no further notice of it. On Saturday week she cleaned her house windows with water, in which was dissolved a quantity of soda, and subsequently inflammation set in and spread itself through the system, and notwithstanding that the best medical aid was called in she expired several days afterwards.

The *Patrie* says:—"A private telegraphic despatch from Marseilles giving news from Constantinople of the 29th ult., announced that the chief of the Ulemas had obtained subsidies from the Ottoman Government to aid the Emperor of Morocco in the war against Spain. We have every reason to believe that this statement is altogether unfounded. The same despatch contained other allegations equally incorrect, which we have not space to refute to-day. As telegraphic despatches are necessarily concise, it is most desirable that the persons who send them should abstain from transmitting doubtful intelligence which it is impossible at the moment either to verify or to positively contradict.

Mr. Keitt, brother to the member of Congress for South Carolina, had been murdered by some of his negroes, who almost severed his head from his body. He was at the time confined to his bed by illness.

Fines.—Total amount of fines and penalties levied in the counties of Ireland in the year ending March 31, 1858, £25,509 19s. 11d. Dublin Police-offices, £3,395 9s. 5d; Superior Courts and Assizes, £671 6d.; Quarter Sessions, 1,330; Petty Sessions, £23,508 5s. 5d.

Representation of Londonderry City.—Already several candidates are named for the seat vacant by the demise of Sir Robert Ferguson, among whom are Mr. Greer, the late county member; Sir Hervey Bruce, Alexander J. R. Stewart, Esq. (Ards), Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., and William M'Cormick, Esq., the eminent railway contractor. The Conservatives have issued a placard, calling on the electors to hold themselves disengaged. If a judicious selection be made, there can be no doubt as to the success of a thoroughly Conservative candidate. The Derry papers of yesterday morning contain Mr. M'Cormick's address to the electors.

A London journal, the organ of Canadian interests, says it is now officially announced that the Prince of Wales will visit British America. The period assigned for his Royal Highness' departure is the middle of May next.

The paper-makers have addressed a statement to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which it is said France intends to put an extra duty on French rags, the amount being at present unknown, but it may possibly be tantamount to a prohibition.

The *Post* is informed that last week, Sir William Armstrong sent a shot through four and a-half inches of wrought iron.

It is expected that Sir Arthur H. Elton will come forward on independent principles, for the third seat to be created for East Somerset, under the new Reform Bill.—*Western Press.*

BIRTHS.

Antrim—March 9, at Glenarm Castle, the Countess of Antrim, of a daughter.

Day—March 12, at No. 6, Howley-place Villas, the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry M. S. O'Brien, Esq., the wife of Commander George Flott Day, R.N., V.C., of H.M.S. Sphynx, of a daughter.

Farmer—March 13, at Glenville, county Wexford, the residence of her father, the wife of John Farmer, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

Jameson—March 7, at Hermitage, Roebuck, county Dublin, Mrs. H. Jameson, of a daughter.

Keogh—March 14, at Upper Fitzwilliam-street, the wife of G. Keogh, Esq., of a son.

Neville—March 12, at Fermoy, the wife of Captain Robert Neville, 11th Regiment, of a daughter.

Randall—March 13, at No. 1, Peckham-grove, Camberwell, the wife of Mr. Randall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Madden and Goodwin—March 15, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Mervyn Archdall, cousin to the bride, Captain Wm. C. Madden, son of James Madden, of Ranelagh, to Sarah Maria, daughter of the late Edward A. Goodwin, Esq., of this city.

Pember and Hoghton—March 13, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, Arthur, second son of John Edward Pember, Esq., of Clapham-park, Surrey, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Aubrey Alexander Hoghton, Esq., of 7, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, London.

Thompson and Day—March 7, at St. James', Piccadilly, Gustav Theodor Thompson, Esq., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Hamilton Smith Day, Esq., of 14, Piccadilly.

Walshe and Armstrong—March 13, in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. C. Coghlan, J. C. Walshe, Esq., of Waterford, to Matilda eldest daughter of Mr. F. Armstrong, Lower Baggot-street.

DEATHS.

Bryson—March 10, of pulmonary inflammation, Harwick, infant son of the Rev. John Bryson, LL.D., Anahawn House, Loughbrickland.

Conn—March 4, at Pimlico, Captain Henry Conn, R.N., late of Trenick, Cornwall, aged 66 years. Captain Conn was the only son of Captain John Conn, flag officer to Lord Nelson, and who led the Dreadnought, 98, at Trafalgar.

Edwards—March 5, at his residence, Ballyronan House, Newtownmountkennedy, James Edwards, Esq., deeply and deservedly regretted.

Foley—March 14, at South Frederick-street, Dublin, John Benjamin, infant son of Charles C. Foley, Esq.

Gordon—March 13, of bronchitis, at South Frederick-street, in this city, Emily, G. C., the beloved wife of John Gordon, Esq., M.D., and daughter of the late Rev. Francis Orpen, Rector of Dungourney, in the county of Cork.

Hogg—March 14, at Lower Dorset-street, of consumption, Mr. James Hogg, aged 25 years, late of the Custom House Dock Office, youngest son of the late Mr. Alexander Hogg, of this city.

Moore—March 13, at Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Wilhelmina, relict of the late Right Hon. Judge Moore.

Prendergast—March 12, at South Frederick-street, Mary Anne, aged ten months, only daughter of Mr. Richard Prendergast.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES,"
For either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£2	12	0	Yearly	£1	6	0
Half-yearly	1	6	0	Half-yearly	0	13	0
Quarterly	0	13	0	Quarterly	0	6	6

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to Lawrence E. Knox, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by Robert Gray Souter, Friday, March 16th, 1860.